THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES.

Continued Warlike Preparations.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

General Weitzel Disapproves the Action of our Officers.

ANOTHER BATCH OF QUEER STORIES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—General Crawford, Colonel Edgar, District Adjutant, and Governor Leon, of Tamaulipas, have arrived here, en *route* for Washington.

The Brownsville correspondent of the *Times* says Cortinas now occupies Bagdad, with about 200 men.

It is understood that General Weitzel disapproves of the action of our officers on the recapture of Bagdad, and already has arrested some of them.

All the heavy ordnance has been ordered from Brazos to Brownsville.

Colonel Hawks, Agent of Adams' Express, had been robbed of $1500 in silver by some of General Clark's command.

Preparations of a belligerent character continue both at Brownsville and Matamoras.

The *Ranchero* says Canales has issued a proclamation to his soldiers, advising them to submit to the Imperial authority rather than unite in a filibustering expedition with the Yankees.

A party has sprung up in Mexico called the Ortega faction, who hold commissions from Ortega, and refuse to recognize Crawford. Cortinas is said to belong to the party.

Colonel Lawrence Kip, of General Sheridan's staff, who has been investigating the Bagdad affair, returned to this city on Sunday morning.

Paymaster Pierce, U. S. A., has arrived at Brazos, with funds to pay all the troops in the Rio Grande District.

A Quartermaster's disbursement officer had reached there to liquidate all claims against that department.

A large number of colored regiments are being mustered out, including three regiments at Indianola.

An order had been received for the muster out of nearly all of General Clark's command on the Rio Grande.

About four companies of black soldiers were doing provost duty in Bagdad at the solicitation of the American citizens, and no one can leave the town without a pass from the headquarters of the United States forces at Bagdad, Mexico.

News from Mexico—Acapulco and Matamoras in Danger—Disasters of the Imperialists—Monterey Still Held by Them—Discovery of a Plot at Morelia—Arrival of the Mexican Minister in France at Vera Cruz—General Early Returned to Mexico—Farther Particulars of the Earthquake.

HAVANA, January 17.—The steamer *La France*, of the French West Indian line between St. Nazaire and Mexico, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, bringing news from that port to the 13th inst., and from the capital, Mexico City, to the 9th ultimo.

The sad news of her father's death was communicated to the Empress Charlotte on the 6th, and her sorrow was the more intense from having conceived hopes by previous letters that his Majesty the King of the Belgians was recovering. The Emperor and Empress were at Cuernavaca when the news was brought.

The Imperialists are in a bad condition at Acapulco. The last news received at the capital from that place is dated the 14th ultimo. At that date all the inhabitants of Acapulco had left after having destroyed the wells, and every night the Republicans, under Alvarez, approached the city and exchanged shots with the garrison, the broken nature of the ground round about allowing them to do injury without receiving any themselves.

A column of 500 Austrians, with a few cannon, from the interior of the country, attempted to march to Acapulco, to relieve their fellow-soldiers, but were obliged to turn back, being threatened on all sides by Porfirio Diaz. The pass in the mountains through which they attempted to go is almost impenetrable, and last year the Algerine sharpshooters from Acapulco, in attempting to force a passage through the same place, were also unsuccessful.

Alvarez, says the Imperial paper from which the above news is taken, tries every possible means to make the Imperial troops desert, offering large sums of money, and had succeeded in inducing thirty soldiers and a few officers to join him. He lives on his estate at Providencia, sixteen leagues from the coast.

Matamoras and the places in its neighborhood were likewise in a bad condition for the Imperialists. Bagdad and Boca del Rio had been occupied by Cortinas' forces, reinforced, say the accounts from Imperialist sources, by disbanded soldiers or deserters of the United States army on the opposite side of the river.

The French mail steamer *Sonora*, which sails between Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Matamoras, was not able on her last voyage to leave the letters nor the passengers at the two last-mentioned places, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Matamoras was in great danger; and as far as could be learned there, Escobedo, with about 2000 men, the greater part, says an account in a paragraph, Americans, must have left Camargo to attack it. About 300 troops had left Vera Cruz on board of a French vessel-of-war, and it was expected by the Imperialists that it would not be long before Boca del Rio would be again in their possession.

On the other hand, the Imperialists' official accounts state that the States are now departments of Zacatecas and Querataro, are completely tranquil. They likewise boast of a few insignificant successes over bands of guerillas in different parts of the country, but none of any importance.

The republican General, Porfirio Diaz, after leaving Tlaxiaco in the South, posted himself at Putla, eight leagues from the above-named place, threatening the central part of Mixteca, and making another force, likewise commanded by him, occupy Juquila, he himself marching southerly for San Pedro Mistepec, in the direction of Mahuatlan. Diaz left Tlaxiaco on the approach of an Austrian force.

A plot had been discovered to make an insurrection in Morelia and two or three other places of Michoacan. The conspirators intended to profit by the absence of General Mendez to go the small garrison who occupied the town to pronounce against the empire. The General, being warned in time, suddenly turned back, and by his unexpected arrival disconcerted his opponents. The first thing done was to seize an ex-colonel, Don Gregorio Palino, as well as his papers, and consign him over to a court martial. Proofs of his complicity having been discovered among his papers, he was sentenced to be put to death, but it had not at last accounts been put in execution, on account of his having promised to reveal the details of the plot and the other leaders.

The Republican General Regules, according to the news received at the capital from Toluca, had moved from Zitacuaro, on hearing of the approach of General Mendez.

Monterey was still—that is, on the 26th ult.—in possession of the Imperialists, and there were only a few of the enemy in its vicinity.

An official despatch from the sub-prefect, dated the 21st ult., says that the town of San Juan del Rio, in Durango, was taken on the 19th ult. by a force of 1200 Republicans, the Revenue Collector and the Lieutenant in command having run away on their approach. The news is given on the authority of the priest of Nazus.

The Emperor and Empress were to have left Cuernavuca on the 8th inst., and ought to have arrived on the following day at Chapultepec.

Garcia Cano, who deserted from the Imperialists, with the force under his command, and who was defeated in an engagement at San Felipe del Obrajo, on the 3d inst., and again defeated in another fight, all his men being killed, so as to be left alone, was apprehended on the following day at Morelia, whither he had come in disguise by the stage from Iatishuaca. On his person there were found various papers, bills of exchange, a few trinkets, and $500 in gold. He was taken to Toluca, and would be sent from there to Mexico to be tried.

The Mexican Minister at the French Court, Don Jose Hidalgo, had arrived at Vera Cruz. The same steamer likewise took Colonel Dupin and 300 soldiers of the Foreign Legion.

The Mexican papers give further accounts of the earthquake at Cordova. The dome of the Church of San Antonio fell down—the tower and rest of the building being left in a miserable state. The Parish Church had also been so much injured that it was found necessary to suspend public worship in it. Several houses fell down from the violence of the shock, and the piazza of the public square was likewise much injured. So terrified were the inhabitants, that as soon as it was over whole families rushed into the streets, repeating their prayers.

Suffering Among the Imperialist Forces—Successes of Alvarez—Arrival of the Foreign Minister—More Troops Sent to Bagdad.

HAVANA, January 17.—The French steamer *La France* arrived last night from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that port to the 13th, and from the City of Mexico to the 9th inst.

La Era publishes advices from Acapulco to December 14, and says:—The Mexican (Imperial) force which left Manzanilla found the 4th Battalion starving and with a multitude of sick. The whole neighborhood of Acapulco had emigrated after having destroyed or mutilated the walls.

The troops of Alvarez aproached nightly to fire upon the garrison, and the undulating and rocky ground allowed them to cause damage without receiving any. The *Lucifer* was stationed in the harbor for some days and lost five of her crew, who, being sent on a reconnaissance, fell into an ambuscade of the enemy. The fevers had commenced and were causing ten deaths per day. There was a great want of everything, and provisions were only supplied by the French navy.

The troops need physicians and a battery of long range. Alvarez obtains by every means the desertion of our men, offering large rewards. He has succeeded in getting about thirty soldiers and some officers to desert to him. General Alvarez resides at his hacienda, "La Providencia," sixteen leagues from the coast. A column of five hundred Austrians, marching towards "La Providencia," were obliged to turn back, being attacked by Porfirio Diaz on all sides.

By the steamer *La France* there arrived at Vera Cruz Senor Jose Hidalgo, Maximilian's Minister Plenipotentiary to France; also, the infamous Colonel Dupin, and 500 soldiers belonging to the Foreign Legion.

There have been several skirmishes, small affairs. Of course the accounts we get show them to be victories for the Imperialists. General Douay reports a battle at Salinas Victoria on the 26th of December, in which his forces killed six of the enemy and captured six prisoners, with their arms and money; also fifty-eight horses.

The French steamer *La Sonora*, which plies from Vera Cruz to Matamoras, touching at Tampico, was unable to leave the mails, passengers or cargo at the latter two ports, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Three hundred men had been sent in a French man-of-war to Bagdad, and it was supposed the Imperialists would soon reoccupy the place.

We have been disappointed in not seeing Mr. Seward. The Captain-General has fitted up his country seat for his use while here, and his admirers propose a serenade and a banquet. The latter, I fear, will not be permitted. We hope to see him before this week is out.—*New York Times.*

TEXAS.

Twenty-two Regiments Mustered Out—The State Convention—Panic in the New Orleans Money Market, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Advices from Galveston state that an order has been promulgated for the mustering-out of twenty-two regiments in Texas. The white troops will be paid off at their respective State rendezvous, and most of the others in New Orleans.

The vote for delegates to the State Convention was quite small. The delegates elected are mostly of the conservative element.

In Galveston cotton is firm, with a small supply offering. Sales to Northern buyers at 31c. for Middlings, ex-revenue tax.

A panic has prevailed in the Money Market during the week, occasioned by advices from New York and New Orleans. Gold was quoted at 138. Freights had declined considerably; on cotton to Liverpool, 1c.; to New York, by steam, 1¼c. Tonnage was plentiful. Sight exchange on New York par to 1½ per cent. discount.

The general market was more active and prices firmer, especially for dry goods.

Petroleum has been discovered in Smith county, Texas.

Advices from Shreveport say the river is rising slowly; above the raft it was falling fast.

The receipt of cotton from the interior is again on the increase.

Sixty prominent citizens of De Soto parish were under military arrest at Shreveport, charged with murdering negroes.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 23.—The steamships *Norman Livingston*, from Savannah for New York, and *R. R. Cuyler*, from New Orleans for New York, have both put in here short of coal, and report very rough weather outside. The barque *Mary Sparks*, seventy days from Liverpool, for Baltimore, has passed Cape Henry.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Skirmishing with the Indians—Mining Affairs—The Russian Overland Telegraph, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—Arizona advices to the 20th ult. represent continued skirmishes with the Apaches. The Indians were punished severely.

The Overland Mail has arrived with St. Louis dates to the 23d of December.

The Russian Government has given notice to the Western Union Telegraph that the steam corvette of their Pacific squadron will be placed at their disposal, and requested instructions in regard to her destination. Colonel Bulkley, chief of the expedition, orders her to report at Petropaulowski in May next.

A despatch from Colfax says:—"The heaviest rain-storm since the winter of 1862 is now prevailing there. A snow-slide also occurred near there, burying a horse ten feet deep, and killing one man. Advices from other sections of the interior represent the creeks as flooded, and the roads impassable. The steamer *Sacramento*, with the passengers who left New York December 20, have arrived here."

Perrey Olwell was executed to-day for the murder of James Irwin. There is danger of a great flood at Sacramento. A young man named Gelston, an engrossing clerk in the Senate, has been arrested on a charge of stealing soldiers' bounty warrants. Mining stocks are dull and weak. Chollar Potosi, $227; Yellow Jacket, $27@30; Savage, $625; Hale & Norcross, $312@350; Imperial, $110. Legal-tenders, 71.

ATTEMPT TO BURN TITUSVILLE.

Trial of Incendiaries by a Vigilance Committee—The Gallows Erected.

TITUSVILLE, January 23.—On Sunday night an attempt was made to burn the town. At 9 o'clock a house and barn was set on fire, and an hour later Chase's block, in the centre of the town, was fired and burned down. Also Deyfo's furniture and liquor store, and the new bathing house of Fletcher. The block of the First National Bank, Petroleum Bank, and the Post Office were at one time in great danger.

Three incendiaries are being tried by the Vigilance Committee, which numbers thirty of the best men in the town, and who are dreadfully in earnest. A gallows has been erected to hang the incendiaries, if found guilty.

The loss by the fires is $75,000, and the insurance $55,000. The Lycoming Insurance Company loses heavily, but most of the loss falls on the Philadelphia and Eastern Companies.

The greatest excitement prevails among the people, who are determined to rid the place of all incendiaries, robbers, and other scoundrels.

Melancholy Wreck.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The barque *Diadem*, of Liverpool, Captain Hannem, which cleared at this port on the 14th inst. for Liverpool with 14,883 gallons refined petroleum, 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 10,000 staves, was capsized on the 9th during a gale, and the Captain's wife, and two boys named Henry Wheeler and William Phillips, of Liverpool, were washed overboard and lost. After cutting away the topmasts, she righted, full of water. On the second day after the Captain and one seaman died from exhaustion and exposure, and subsequently the cook and two seamen died. On the evening of the 12th inst., the remaining portion of the crew were taken off by the barque *M. and E. Robbins*, and brought to this port. The *Diadem* was owned by Cassidy, Nixon & Co., of Liverpool.

Suspension of the Columbian Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The suspension of the Columbian Insurance Company is announced. Mr. Phelps, its agent, says the Board of Directors, in consequence of severe and unprecedented losses during the past year, and particularly during a recent period, have decided to close up the affairs of the Company. They find themselves possessed of large assets, sufficient to meet all liabilities, and leave a handsome surplus.

It was stated yesterday that the liabilities of the Company would reach at least $6,000,000. Many risks had been lost through the depredations of the pirate *Shenandoah*, the losses from his cause alone aggregating over $1,000,000.

A Correction.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Mr. Culver, of Pennsylvania, was erroneously reported as having presented two bills in the House yesterday to grant pensions to certain soldiers of the war of 1812, and the bill granting bounties to volunteers who entered the service in 1861 and 1862. These bills were introduced by Mr. Williams. The latter gentleman at the time occupied Mr. Culver's seat, which led to the mistake.

Delegate Election.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, January 23.—Hon. L. W. Hall was to-day unanimously elected to represent Blair county in the next Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Arrived, steamer *Cuba*, from Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, with dates to the 5th instant; also, steamer *Gulf Stream*, from Mobile.

PORTLAND, January 23.—The steamer *North American* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

The *North American* encountered fields of ice near Newfoundland. She called at the port of St. John on the 17th. On coming out on the 18th she passed the *Belgian* going in.

Marine Disaster.

HOLMES' HOLE, MASS., January 23.—The schooner *Adelaide*, of and for Suffolk, from Portland, with a cargo of lumber, came ashore on the south side of the Vineyard on the night of the 20th instant. Her crew were exhausted and the captain died from exposure on the 18th.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Arrived steamer *Missouri*, from New York; ships *Freedom* and *Victoria*, from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Resigned.

Major-General Lew. Wallace has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. Brigadier-General H. W. Perkins, late Indiana, has also resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

Currency Issued.

National currency to the amount of $2,939,300 was last week issued by the Treasury Department. The total amount issued up to date is $285,806,150.

The Congressional Resolutions of Sympathy.

The State Department has caused to be beautifully and elaborately engrossed in German text the resolutions of Congress assuring Mrs. Lincoln of the profound sympathy of the two Houses for her deep personal affliction, and their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement. The testimonial is enclosed in a rich gilt frame, with mourning adornments. It will be at once forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:—

Lander Holmes, of Washington Territory, to be United States District Attorney of Washington Territory.

George W. Chamberlain, of Illinois, to be United States District Attorney for the District of Colorado Territory.

Blackstone McDonald, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of Tennessee.

R. Glasscock, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee.

Captain Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Surgeon P. T. Howitz, U. S. Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

John A. Bolles, of Massachusetts, to be Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate-General.

Lieutenant John Madigan to be a Commander in the Navy.

The following are confirmed as Lieutenant Commanders:—

Lieutenants Blue, Kautz, Manan, McKenzie, Farquhar, Greene, Kane; and Acting Ensign Graham to be a Lieutenant; Lieutenant Commander Henry Fox to be a Captain, and Lieutenant Commanders Carter and Phelps to be Commanders in the Navy; Lieutenant J. H. Grimes to be a captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant Frank L. Church to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States has delivered an opinion in the case of the late ship *Admiral*, a British vessel, with a cargo of salt and coal, which was captured by the *Alabama* in December, 1861, about thirty miles off Tybee Island, while standing in for the port of Savannah, and was taken to Philadelphia, and was there libelled as a prize.

The Government asserts that the vessel is liable to condemnation under the rule of the "law of prize," which prohibits a neutral vessel, having knowledge of the blockade of a particular port, from sailing upon a destination to that port with the intention of inquiring at the station of blockade relative to the continuance thereof, and that such vessel taken upon a voyage prosecuted with that intent will be presumed in a prize court to have intended to violate the blockade, and that the vessel should be condemned because there was a suppression in the clearance taken at Liverpool of the actual primary destination of the ship, and, taken in connection with her near approach when captured, to the blockaded port of Savannah and the circumstances attending her attempt to enter that port affords conclusive evidence of a premeditated and fraudulent intention to break the blockade. And the claimants had notice of the blockade before sailing, and required no further notice from blockading vessels that the blockade still existed at the time of the arrival of the *Admiral*.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree of condemnation, sustaining the position taken by the Government.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Troubles with the Freedmen—The Races Alabama Agricultural Association, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Constant and serious complaints are made from the interior parishes of the unwillingness of the freedmen to make contracts.

One City Editor learns from prominent business men that it is well understood in the parishes that parties are at work underhanded, who have influence with the freedmen, and who induce them to disregard the order of the Freedmen's Bureau, with the view of compelling the old owners of the plantations to sacrifice them for the lack of labor, when these gentry would step in and buy them at small rates, promising the freedmen to give them certain advantages.

There is no Postmaster at Alexandria, La., although three loyal applications were forwarded to Washington some time since.

In Monroe county, Alabama, an agricultural association has been instituted by Southern men, which combines the functions of the local agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, the President of the society in the same purpose succeeding admirably. Able-bodied negroes are at work, young and old are provided for, and there are no drunken or vagrant negroes in the county.

A large number of noted horses have arrived at Mobile for the Spring races. Many prominent turf men, with their stables, from Louisville, Cincinnati, and Nashville, are in New Orleans for Mobile.

The 42d and 86th United States (Colored) Regiments, on duty at Mobile and Huntsville, will be mustered out in a few days.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

First Fenian Privateer at Sea.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The *News* reports the sailing of a supposed Fenian privateer, under the command of Captain Morley, yesterday.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 23.—It appears that the supposed Fenian privateer was simply a new pilot-boat which went on a trial trip. The crew being composed of Irishmen, they hoisted the sunburst flag going down the bay. The vessel returned to port last evening.

THE FENIANS.

THE COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS.

Some of the Senators, with Colonel Roberts and General Sweeney, will proceed in a few days on the canvassing tour recommended by the Senate, in order to enlighten the circles in all the leading cities on the objects of the approaching congress at Pittsburg, and the necessity of organizing the Brotherhoods as a military body, in order that they may be ready for an immediate movement against the power of the British Government.

Address of the Senate to the Brotherhood—The Pittsburg Congress—Charges Against the O'Mahony—Arrangements for the Sale of the O'Mahony Bonds—$200,000 Worth Sent to the Circles, Etc., Etc.

The annexed address to the Fenian Brotherhood having been adopted, was ordered to be published through the press and forwarded to the various Circles. The absent Senators (three in number) having been communicated with by telegraph, ordered their names to be attached to the document:—

SENATE CHAMBER, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 754 Broadway, New York, January 18.—To the members of the Fenian Brotherhood:—Brothers:—The time has at length arrived when the Fenian brotherhood is called upon to make good by deeds the high-sounding promises which have for so many years been put forward in your names, if you wish to save the organization from the charge of being a delusion and a mockery, it only to take its place in the long category of exploded shams by which our people have been so often deceived, and the high hopes, by the excitement of which they were drawn on, shattered and broken.

If the freedom of Ireland could be obtained by promises or proclamations, it should long since have become an accomplished fact; but the history of mankind and the experience of all ages go to prove that nations never achieve greatness or recover their lost independence until they learn to eschew protestations, and to place their dependence on steady, persevering work alone—to substitute patient preparation and silent effort for noisy discussions and ebullitions of passion in which the strength that should be directed to some grand objective point is frittered away, and the spirit that should sustain it is wasted in vain and profitless displays.

Appeals for money alone have been made so often to the Fenian Brotherhood, and their response on every occasion has been so generous, that any further demands upon its members can only be justified when backed, not merely by the promise, but the evidence of immediate and effective action. In the matter of preparation and training for the crisis that was to test its stability, the Brotherhood had long since reached that point where further elaboration could only weaken without adding either to the dignity or effectiveness of the organization. The masses of the people were ready; they had shown both their willingness to make the largest sacrifices that might be required, and their capacity for self-government, should success crown their efforts.

The vacillation, weakness, and arrogant self-seeking displayed by one man, to whom, unfortunately, an important trust had been committed, had served only to point out the unfitness of a would-be leader for the position to which he has clung with such desperate tenacity, and the power of the organization on which has so promptly shaken off the trammels by which a clique of unscrupulous demagogues sought to bind it down to their own unworthy and selfish designs, unclogged by which it now marches onward to the accomplishment of the glorious task assigned to it—the liberation of our beloved fatherland and the regeneration of our downtrodden race.

No longer without a detailed and feasible plan to give effect to the purposes of the organization, it now only remains that the various Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood should give a hearty and unanimous support to the experienced soldier whom their unbiassed choice has placed at the head of the Military Department, to insure for their efforts an issue which will crown them with the glory of complete success, and prove their organization the wisest as well as the strongest ever formed for the attainment of a great national object.

Brothers, those plans will be submitted for the satisfaction and approval of your delegates at the forthcoming Congress, to be held at Pittsburg on the 19th day of February next, to which you are invited to send your wisest counsellors, your most tried and reliable representatives and most experienced soldiers. At that Congress will assemble—at the invitation of General Sweeney—the most imposing array of military talent produced by our race on this continent. You will there ascertain the full extent of the demands to be made on you in order to effect the object in view; and must decide upon your ability to comply with those requirements, and the promptitude with which you will manifest your willingness to meet them. We ask you, therefore, to send to that Convention—by the hands of your delegates—the largest amount of funds that you can raise for the occasion, as well as the indications of the extent of the future support you will be able to give the movement, when fairly inaugurated. According to the number of men each circle can place at the command of General Sweeney, arms and equipments will be allocated to them as an equivalent for the moneys forwarded and an earnest that all available funds shall be applied for war purposes and none other.

As practical work, not useless expenditure, should be the holy policy of those who direct your affairs, we invite a thorough investigation into the administration of your finances and a comparison of the application made of them with that of the parties who have arbitrarily seized upon and misappropriated so much of your funds. A vast amount of this money, entrusted by you to those parties for revolutionary purposes alone, has been squandered on idle and unprofitable show, or spent in maintaining a horde of favorites and parasites, whose sole functions appear to have been to administer to the morbid vanity of their chief, and drive out of the organization every true and unselfish lover of Ireland.

By this criminal waste of the funds, your Senate have been reduced to the most painful straits. Acting in the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Congress in Philadelphia, contracts for arms and war material had been made, on terms highly advantageous to the Brotherhood. As you are aware, the late President and Secretary of the Treasury, though spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, refused to pay over the money needed to complete these contracts; and as they have already grasped nearly the whole of the amount on hand, your Senators have been compelled to raise funds on their own personal credit to save to the Brotherhood the advantages of these purchases, and prevent the stoppage of practical work which the want of arms must entail, when the time for commencing operations arrived. They did so, confident that you would confirm and sustain their action by your verdict.

If the declarations made at the Philadelphia Congress were in earnest, your Senate have been in the right in endeavoring to give them effect; and having done their duty in carrying out the Constitution and the programme there laid down for the organization—despite the opposition of a faction that has since attempted to abrogate both—they have now the right to claim the support of every true member and sincere worker in the Brotherhood, not for any individual policy of their own, but in sustainment of practical plans laid down by competent military chiefs, for the accomplishing of the grand purpose which all have in view.

Brothers, this should be the last time you shall be called upon to meet in deliberative convention, until the work of Ireland's regeneration shall have been placed on such a footing that the result shall be no longer doubtful. Hereafter the assemblages in which the Fenian Brotherhood shall be represented, shall be the gatherings of brave and determined men, whose arguments are in their strong right arms alone, and the propositions they will have to demonstrate, the ability of the Irish race to conquer, and their fitness to enjoy, the national independence of which they have been so long deprived by force, fraud, and dissension.

The hour is fast approaching in which the issue pending between us and the oppressors of our people must be tried by the stern arbitrament of battle. Let all, therefore, address themselves zealously to the task of preparation, and let the representation at the Congress in Pittsburg be the largest, the most earnest, and thoughtful that has ever been spoken in the name of the Irish people upon this continent. Above all, let it be a living representation of those who mean to back their boldest declarations with bolder deeds. The present crisis and the enterprise depending on it make it our interest, as it should be our desire, that we shall neither deceive the community by our acts or promises, nor be ourselves deceived by representations never to be made good in fact.

Delegates from all Circles in good standing in the Fenian brotherhood are invited. In the hour of final trial, personal projections should not divide those who love Ireland, and, loving her truly and unselfishly, possess in that affection a bond of union that no minor differences as to details of policy should ever sever. Besides, it is important that all should hear the truth.

The reports published in the papers of the late gathering in New York have been purposely garbled by those who, having excluded the representatives of the press, have carefully prepared those false statements to bluff old those whose trust they have betrayed. So many of the falsehoods thus put forward have already been controverted, and the packed character of that convention has been so thoroughly exposed, that further argument on the point would be superfluous. Let us only seek to avoid the errors which have gone so far to injure our organization and retard the progress of the cause.

For the rest, brothers, enough has already been done, in the way of legislation, to provide for all the possible wants of the organization in that respect. As an association of civilians, for revolutionary purposes, we have already accomplished all that could be expected of us, and have reached so high a position, that the eyes of the world are now fixed upon us in expectation of our next movement. That movement must, of necessity, be a military one; it must be made promptly, under the direction of competent military leaders, and in the manner best calculated to ensure success, or we shall merit the condemnation which invariably overtakes those who, in the hour of trial, risk failure, by hesitating when action alone can prove the soundness of their plans, and the perfection and maturity of their preparation.

It is not intended to waste any longer the time that should be more usefully applied, in indorsing the conduct of any set of men, whose acts, if they be legitimate, and done in good faith, should upon their own merits bear the scrutiny, and compel the approval, of honest and impartial judges. At this forthcoming Congress, the only subject to be considered is how the liberty of Ireland may be most effectively wrested from her tyrant oppressor, by the armed strength of her own children; the only route you will be asked to take towards that much-desired goal of your expectations, will be that by which your judgment will convince you that you can most surely and directly attain that glorious consummation of freedom and nationality for which the wise and good and brave of our race have planned and prayed and struggled unflinchingly for seven hundred years.

MICHAEL SCANLAN, Chicago, Ill.
P. BANNON, Louisville, Ky.
D. O'SULLIVAN, Auburn, N. Y.
P. W. DUNNE, Peoria, Ill.
EDWARD L. CAREY, N. Y.
P. O'ROURKE, N. Y.
WM. SULLIVAN, Tiffin, Ohio.
J. W. FITZGERALD, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. B. DAILY, Delphi, Ind.
JAMES GIBBONS, Philadelphia,
President Senate.

THE O'MAHONY HEADQUARTERS.

There was but little business transacted at the O'Mahony Headquarters on Union Square yesterday, and the scenes of activity which hitherto marked them are now absent. The clerks in the various departments are engaged in making the necessary preparations for the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic, five hundred thousand of which lie piled up in one of the parlors of the mansion. It is stated that Mr. Killian, the Treasurer, has determined to effect, if possible, the sale of a large portion the bonds, and that, by the advice of Colonel O'Mahony, two hundred thousand dollars' worth of them were transmitted to the Centres of the Circles in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Missouri. Each package was accompanied with instructions to urge the members of the Circles to purchase the bonds, in small or large amounts, on the ground that the monetary sinews of war were wanted immediately to be used in a contest for Irish independence. There is said to be, however, no prospect that the bonds will be purchased to any considerable extent.—*N. Y. World.*

Letter from the President.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says:—"In September last, R. M. Brown, Esq., of this county, a most worthy citizen, addressed a letter to President Johnson, to which the President made the following reply. Andrew Johnson and R. M. Brown were boys together in Raleigh—the former is now fifty-seven, and the latter fifty-two years of age. Mr. Brown describes Andrew at that time as well-built, full of life and energy, active, adventurous, and true to his boyhood associates. He says his head was large, and he had as fine a forehead as he ever saw on any boy. Mr. Brown speaks with much interest and affection of the President. He (Mr. Brown) is a Union man, and was inflexible in the maintenance of his principles during the late unhappy Rebellion.

"'EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, September 9, 1866.—To Mr. R. M. Brown, New Hill, Wake county, North Carolina.—My Dear Sir:—I have received and read your letter of the 1st instant, and thank you for its kind tone, and for the interest you still have in one of your old boyhood associates.

"'I regret as much as any can regret, the sad devastation and havoc occasioned by the war, and I trust that now all our people will devote themselves to the pursuits of peace, and to cherishing a love for the Government which our fathers founded. If they do so, our nation cannot fail to have a growth and grandeur greater than that of any nation that has preceded it in history.

"'Believe me, very truly, your friend,
ANDREW JOHNSON.'"

—Although the supplies of raw cotton in England somewhat increased last year, the payments made for them have been very considerably reduced. Thus they amounted to September 30 to £30,187,355 as compared with £30,344,286 in the corresponding period of 1864 and £31,662,331 in the corresponding period of 1863. Even as it is, however, the payments for raw cotton this year will be far above the average. In 1854 they amounted to £20,175,396; in 1855, to £20,848,516; in 1856, to £26,448,224; in 1857, to £29,288,827; in 1858, to £30,106,968; in 1859, to £34,569,636; in 1860, to £35,756,889; in 1861, to £38,653,398; in 1862, to £31,093,043; in 1863, to £36,277,053; and in 1864, to £28,203,729.

THE ROMANCE OF SKATING.

The Belle of the Park—Her Dress and Costume—Flirting and Coquetting on Ice—Hints to the Novices, Etc.

We are not disposed to concur with those who are complaining of the cold weather, much less with those who find fault generally with the winter as a season. Abstract the pleasures and comforts of the winter from the schedule of our happiness, and we should find that we had suffered a far greater loss than we could readily have imagined. The winter is the season of manly sports without and fireside delights within. Are there any boyish memories that we go back to with keener zest and relish, than the recollection of the traps that were set in the snow for hares or quails, the sled that was brought in at nightfall and so carefully stored away, the nuts that were cracked before the great ruddy blaze, and the historical tale or goblin legend that whiled the hours away? In warm countries where they have no snow, the home feeling is hardly known. It takes the storm that beats against the panes and the wine-like glow that is reflected upon them from the genial fire to inspire love for home, its broad hearth, its secure roof, its fond faces. But it is not alone the apple-cheeked boy, with his fur cap and woollen mittens, who is privileged to find enjoyment in this fine bracing season. Go to our skating parks, and see the men and women there all aglow with generous exercise, speeding along the polished surface of the ice, and describing figures more aerial and instinct with grace than the choicest measures of "dancers dancing in tune," and confess that here is amusement far more captivating and healthful than the summer's *promenade* or the fashionable dissipation of the watering place.

Sunday's cold snap made splendid ice at the parks, and yesterday and to-day they have been crowded with the graceful and pretty skaters. Every park in town has its acknowledged "belle," or "skatorial queen," to employ a new term coined to meet the emergency of the new fashion.

At the Philadelphia Park, Thirty-first and Walnut streets, Miss S. wins her own laurels, and wears them with all the grace of a queen. Attired in a crimson silk skirt, a velvet basquine trimmed with ermine, and jaunty skating cap, her *personnel* is attractive in the extreme—at once a model of simplicity and good taste. Her evolutions are natural, graceful, and in perfect harmony with the music. When she waltzes around the enclosure, hundreds of gloved hands beat applause. There is no assumption on her part; no skating for favor. She glides over the icy mirror like a fairy, without effort. Her *pirouette* excels that of the trained ballet girl upon the sanded stage. It is statuesque and beautiful in the extreme. Unlike most professional skaters, she never misses a step. Her "figure eights" are done to perfection. If fault she has, it is a lack of appreciation of her own ability. She seems not to know what beautiful gyrations she makes, and what classical postures she assumes.

An enthusiastic writer has observed that no more attractive picture than that of a graceful and beautiful woman on skates can be conceived. The assertion will be agreed to by all who ever saw a bright-faced, lithe-formed girl or woman swinging over the smooth surface of a frozen lake or stream. The skirts, which at first might be thought to be a hindrance, are by no means so, because one foot is seldom or never perfectly stationary, while the other is gliding. Sometimes they both move at once, in curves of beautiful freedom, under the impetus of several powerful strokes. When fancy skating is indulged in, the wide-swinging foot is not like the blade of a compass, with the other for a stationary perpendicular, but both move at once, only the one with a wider sweep or curve than the other and thus the whole form is always gracefully undulating, never partially at rest.

But we must not proceed upon the assumption that all who read this article have practical acquaintance with the "glorious art." So far as the gentle sex is concerned, there are a great many more who cannot skate than who can. For the benefit of such, a few hints may be appended here. The first and most important point for the skater is to have skates of the best quality. Learners generally ruin a pair while acquiring the art, but it is much more difficult to become proficient upon skates that are constantly getting out of order and requiring adjustment, than it is with those that, when once fixed upon the feet, are strong, firm, and substantial. The fluted, or shell skates, give a better hold to the foot at first, but the sharp edges soon become dull, and the beginner had better learn to balance himself on single runners, before he attempts motion at all.

It is not advisable either to use skates that have to be strapped too tightly to the feet. It impedes the circulation, makes the feet numb and cold, and causes positive torture instead of glowing pleasure. If you use the wooden skates, procure those which have screws to fasten to the heel, or, better still, get steel skates with a button on the heel-plate. Either of these, however, is better than the old fashion of tight-strapping, and seems to fix the skate in the firmest manner to the boot, inspiring confidence in learners, and giving greater ease and efficiency to the adept.

In putting on the skate be careful to tuck the ends of the straps away, for if they are loose they are apt to get under the runners, and throw the wearer. A very useful piece of furniture for every skater is a short strap, two or three inches long, with a buckle at each end, so if a strap should break he only has to insert this double buckle at the broken parts, and he is all right again.

The beginner will find, upon his first attempt, great difficulty in keeping his feet together. Generally one foot slides off in one direction, and the other in another, and down he goes. But he must not be disheartened. Perseverance and practice will eventually bring perfection. If the following plain directions are observed, the proper motion will soon be acquired. Stand with the right heel in the hollow of the left foot, with the feet at right angles. Place the weight on the right foot, and press the inside edge of the left foot to the ice; a push is then given with the left foot, which is immediately taken off the ice, and brought parallel with its fellow. This will send the skater forward a short distance. The same thing is repeated with the right foot, and so alternately, until the learner gets along, clumsily, to be sure, and with his hands flying about, but still getting along.

With many, skating does not constitute the sole or even chief attraction of the skating parks. These fashionable resorts have come to be looked upon by the young folks generally as legitimate flirting grounds; and the uninitiated can have no idea of the amount of coquetry and sentimental twaddle here indulged in. Touching the question the following beautiful lines of "Love on the Ice" are appropriate:—

"Proud Ethel Vane, I loved her well!
She led me on my love to tell,
Then treated it with cruel scorn:
I cursed the day that I was born.

"Alone upon the ice we met—
Long had I striven to forget;
One glance upon her face I cast,
My love had turned to hate at last!

"'Proud Ethel Vane, I loved you well;
You led me on my love to tell,
You treated me with cruel scorn;
I cursed the day that I was born.'

"'If you would win me for your bride,
The ice is smooth, the course is wide.
Then match your speed with mine,' she said,
And swifter than the wind she sped.

"I followed her on eager feet,
'Revenge,' I cried, 'revenge is sweet!"
And far across the broad lagoon
Our steel skates rang a ghostly tune.

"Her flowing hair streamed out behind,
As, fleeter than the envious wind,
A swift-moving shade she flew,
While more and more the distance grew.

"Still on and on she kept her way—
The thinner ice before her lay;
I turned my face towards the shore,
But Ethel Vane came back no more!"

Another love-chase upon skates, but under less dramatic circumstances, and with a maiden less inconstant, has been thus prettily described by a nameless poet. We have seen his ideal in our Philadelphia parks many a time and oft:—

Down through the wintry woodlands
As to the mere we go,
Red berries we see on the holly-tree,
And pearls of the mistletoe;
And the ice is smooth for the skaters,
For the winds have swept the snow;
And a maiden divine o'er the hyaline
Flies fast, with cheeks aglow—
Like a marvellous bird, whose plumage gay
glitters in Eastern skies:
Oh, to follow her swift upon keel of steel, and woo
her as she flies!

Bright hair and gay apparel
Stream back as she meets the breeze;
And away she has shot like a fairy yacht
On the blue soft Solent seas:
For the keen North-wind's her wooer;
But she with dainty ease,
From his rough grasp slips ere her waist he clips
With an arm that to bind must freeze.
There's a laugh on the daring darling's lip, and
joy in her bright brown eyes:
Oh, to follow her swift upon keel of steel, and woo
her as she flies!

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Finance in Congress.

From the Tribune.

From the outset we have not doubted that the importing interest and its organs would in due time be found arrayed against resumption of specie payments. We know that our currency inflation, with the consequent high prices, extravagant living, etc. etc., tended directly to increase at once the business and the profits of importers, and that they would be found, through their organs, seeking to prolong this inflation to the utmost. Hence, the repugnance to an early resumption evinced through the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Herald*, *etc.*, seemed quite a matter of course.

The *Evening Post* has traditions and instincts from which we hoped better things; and its unqualified, though tardy, indorsement of Secretary McCulloch's Fort Wayne speech for a time justified our confidence. But its relations with the importers are too intimate and confidential for even its most cherished principles; so that at last we have it out square against resumption.

No, it will say; not against resumption exactly; only against a particular effort looking to resumption. But the distinction is illusory, as we shall proceed to show.

Mr. McCulloch, a banker of large, successful experience, and of unblemished repute, is Secretary of the Treasury. He confidently believes that our Government ought to and might promptly return to specie payments—that good faith, national honor, and the true interests of industry and commerce concur in demanding it. In all this he is backed, as we know, by the President, his superior. So he goes to Congress, and says, "Give me power to fund the demand or short-time indebtedness of the Government in six per cent. bonds, payable at such times as I shall find best, not exceeding forty years, and I will endeavor to bring the country back to a currency at par with specie."

The proposition is very simple and clear. Of course, it implies trust in the Secretary; and so does any possible alternative. Any Secretary of the Treasury, during a period of suspension, can easily make his fortune out of his position, if not restrained by a sense of honor and duty. He may pocket a cool million any month, and the public be never the wiser. Mr. McCulloch is anxious for the earliest termination of this exceptional and perilous condition; so are we. He has submitted to Congress a short and simple bill, which, we are confident, would, if passed, bring the Government to solvency and the currency to par with specie within the current year.

Now see how the *Post* assails this most necessary measure:—

"Mr. McCulloch asks in this bill that Congress shall devolve upon him absolute power over the money market, and leave to his sole decision, to be made hereafter, what is to be the financial policy of the Government, with power, of course, to change and vary that policy just as often as, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he may choose to change his mind. He does not inform Congress what is the plan of his financial campaign; and, of course, the people, to whose daily business and daily comfort it is important to know what the Government is about to do in these matters, are left, with Congress, absolutely in the dark as to the future. If we are not misinformed, Mr. McCulloch distinctly insisted before the Committee upon having this absolute power, in order that he might exert a beneficial influence over the money market. The same power that enables him to do good in this way, of course suffices for no great injury. The bill gives him authority to call in and fund, at his discretion as to time, kind, and amount, all or any of the outstanding debts and promises of the Government not a ready converted into bonds, and for the purpose to issue 40-year six per cent. bonds. These new bonds, amounting in all to $1,500,000,000 or more, he may sell at any time and at any price. No one is to know when he intends to fund, nor what kind of securities he is to call in; whether those which bear interest, or those which are in the hands of the people passing daily as money. He can make money scarce when he will, and let up the market again when he will. The bill does not provide that he shall fund first one kind of security and then another, specifying the order in which they are to be taken in; nor does it provide, if those which pass for money are to be cancelled, that they shall be taken in at a certain rate of progress in specified quantities, or regular periods. If it did, the people at large could adapt their business to what was coming."

Let us consider these cavils in the light of reason, common sense, and truth:—

The Secretary asks to be empowered to fund the public debt in order that we may return, so soon as may be, to specie payments. There is no ambiguity, no disguise about him. There are fifteen hundred millions of demand or short-time obligations now hanging over the Treasury. These he wishes to fund and get out of the way of resumption, by offering the holders such a long bond as they may be induced to accept in exchange. This exchange once effected, resumption follows of course. The greenbacks once funded, every bank note becomes an obligation to pay coin; and the greenbacks *will* be funded whenever the Secretary makes a tempting offer; for those who have balances in bank or bank notes will draw the greenbacks and fund them. And thus, without convulsion or any breach of faith, we return to specie payment, and the prices of nearly everything fall thirty to forty per cent.

Now, the Secretary's "plan" is just what we have here sketched:—To fund the greenbacks and short-time obligations of the Government in six per cent. bonds, payable ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, or forty years hence—the shorter the better, so that they can be sold at par. The object is not to enlarge, but to extinguish the exceptional power he now wields over banks, currency, and business. Of course, we all know that he may temporarily do harm with it—or might, if he were a scoundrel or a fool; but, even then, we should prefer that he wield such power for a year rather than that he possess it interminably.

The *Post* would have a bill that provides for the funding first of one security, then another, in a specified order; that they be redeemed "at a certain rate of progress, in specified quantities, at regular periods." Surely there can be no mistake as to the drift of all this. Suppose Congress should prescribe that the greenbacks or the interest notes be all funded first; who does not realize that it would put up the market value of the particular security thus preferred, and render its redempton all but impossible? But give the Secretary power to fund any and every form of demand of short security as he best can, and he may fund this or that first, or all together, as the state of the market shall dictate. And now he has but to offer for each, or any or all, a bond worth a little more (by reason of the time it has to run) than the market price of the outstanding obligation, and he will assuredly call it in and extinguish it. And thus we may advance steadily and surely to resumption and specie prices.

Negro Suffrage in the District and the States—Congress and the President.

From the Times.

As our readers are aware, the bill establishing universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last by a vote of 116 yeas to 54 nays. It will probably also pass the Senate by a decided majority. It is generally assumed that it will receive the President's signature, and thus become a law; but we regard this as by no means certain. It is said to have been asserted by Judge Kelley on the floor of the House, while the bill was upon its passage, that he *knew* the President would sign it, and this statement probably had some effect in swelling the vote in its favor. Whether Judge Kelley pretended to speak from positive personal knowledge of the President's intention, or only by way of inference from his position and presumed opinions, we are not aware.

The passage of the bill in the House is claimed by the *Tribune* as a decided triumph of the "radical majority." The claim is perfectly just. But whether that triumph was achieved by a fair exercise of its strength, or by an adroit and somewhat unscrupulous alliance with the Democratic minority, may be open to serious doubt. The bill was originally introduced by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, is chairman. It provided for universal negro suffrage in the District. Mr. Wilson reported it back, and the House entered upon its discussion. After this had gone on for a few days, a conference of the Union members of the House was called to consult as to the proper course to be pursued.

After full discussion it was decided, by a vote of more than two to one, that the bill should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to require all persons, both white and black, who should hereafter be admitted to vote in the District, to be able to read the Constitution of the United States, or else to have served in the army, or to pay taxes on personal or real estate. This was distinctly understood by all parties to be the decision of the Union party, and by none more distinctly than by Mr. Wilson himself. No one pretended that it bound any one to vote in any particular way; but it was supposed that it would have weight with Mr. Wilson and his associates as to the *form* in which the question should be submitted to the action of the House.

A very large majority of the Union members desired the vote to be taken upon granting to the colored men of the District a suffrage qualified by the ability to read; and they supposed that, in deference to their wishes, thus distinctly expressed, this would be done. They were mistaken. Mr. Wilson and his associates voted with the Democrats against the recommitment, and thus brought the vote directly upon the question of universal negro suffrage in the District; and the great body of the Union majority preferred to vote together rather than separate upon this issue thus forced upon them. Whether they acted wisely or not will be determined by results; but we know that they acted from a paramount desire to save the Union party from dissension and disruption. If they had been met in this effort by a corresponding desire on the part of Mr. Wilson and his associates, the prospects of ultimate success would have been more hopeful than they seem at present.

If this question were confined to the District of Columbia it would be of less importance than it is. Congress has within that district the unquestioned power of exclusive legislation, and however oppressively and unwisely that power may be exercised, the injury inflicted is confined within narrow limits. But this step is but an entering wedge to a general system of legislation concerning the negro race. The avowal has repeatedly been made by those known as radicals in the Union ranks, that its main purpose was to establish a *principle* in the district which should afterwards be applied to the several States. The admission of the recently emancipated slaves to the right of unqualified, universal suffrage in the Rebel States, is put forward by them as an indispensable condition to the re-admission of these States to the Union.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the author of this bill, declared recently in debate with Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, that Congress had the right to prescribe the qualification of voters "for the most numerous branch of the Legislature" in every State in the Union—in other words, that notwithstanding the explicit language of the Constitution, Congress had supreme power over this whole subject, and he is prepared to introduce a bill for its assertion and exercise. Mr. Stephens has given notice of a bill to give every emancipated negro a homestead, either from the confiscated estates of Southern Rebels, or from lands in the South owned by the Government. A bill is already before the House ignoring utterly everything done by the President towards the restoration of peace and Federal relations in the Southern States, and proposing to organize territorial governments for them all.

And the same tactics are to be employed to force each and every one of these measures upon the Union party in the House which proved so successful on this District of Columbia bill. The same use will be made of the machinery of caucus. Decisions will be sustained and enforced when favorable to these projects, and disregarded and overthrown, by alliance with the Democrats, when adverse. And as the Democrats themselves are simply playing their own partisan game, they must naturally be expected to aid, by such hot on as these alliances may offer, in fastening upon the Union Administration whatever measures may be most obnoxious to the public judgment, and thus offer them the best chance of a speedy return to power.

It may fairly be presumed that President Johnson will not overlook these considerations, as well as others more directly involved, in his action upon this bill. The question of negro suffrage is one upon which the Union party, as such, has never taken action. It has never come before any national convention, nor have any considerable number of State conventions taken ground upon it. Nor is it quite easy to see what exigencies of the public welfare force it, with such peremptory authority, upon the instant action of Congress and the country. While it is a matter of comparatively little consequence to most of the Northern and Eastern States, it touches most closely the sentiments and prejudices of the West, and is absolutely a matter of life and death to Unionism and loyalty among the masses of the people in the Southern States.

The men, moreover, who know most of the actual condition of the colored race in the South, do not hesitate to assert that no more fatal step for them could be taken than this—that it will intensify, inevitably and incalculably, the hostility of races already strong enough to demand the wisest and most careful treatment—and the chances are three to one that it will bring on collision, insurrection, and rebellion that may eventually wrap the whole country in the flames of a war tenfold more terrible than that we have just closed. These are considerations to which no wise man should willingly close his eyes; and they may well at least give pause to the efforts of those most exclusively devoted to the welfare of the colored race.

It is well enough to bear in mind, however, that President Johnson has never committed himself in any way to the principle of universal negro suffrage, either for the District of Columbia or for any State; and that is the principle which, if this bill passes the Senate, is to be presented for his approval. He has never gone further than to say that if acting within his own State alone, he might favor the admission of qualified colored voters to the exercise of the right of suffrage; and even this was given merely as a personal opinion, and in no sense as an indication of official action. It is known, also, that he regards the people of the District of Columbia as having in no wise lost their rights as citizens, or their claim to respect and regard for their wishes concerning their own affairs, by their subjection to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; and it would be unwise to assume that he will feel at liberty wholly to disregard the vote lately taken in the District on the subject of negro suffrage.

It is possible, therefore, to say the least, in our judgment, that President Johnson may withhold his signature from this bill. We distrust the expressions of confidence of his approval, in which these gentlemen somewhat ostentatiously indulge. They may have ground for these expressions in their knowledge of his purpose—or they may hope to influence his action by them—or they may merely seek to force the party into this position regardless of the co-operation of the Executive and reckless of the fate of the party itself. In these days of difficulty and danger—when the peace now dawning may be dispersed by tempests still more terrible than that whose frightful fury still sounds in our ears, we cannot look upon indifference to the fate of the Union party as consistent with love for the Union or devotion to the welfare of our common country. This is not the time when new issues can be forced upon the nation, without imminent danger of reopening those the nation has just decided.

The Telegraph System of the United States.

From the World.

The telegraph system of the United States is rapidly becoming very complete. Of course, the lines of telegraph follow the lines of trade and travel, and consequently do not, as yet, cover so closely the Southeastern States as they do the rest of the country.

The American Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by means of contracts with Canadian, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland Companies on the one hand, and with Southwestern and Pacific Companies on the other, have together a complete system of communication over the entire territory of the United States. They have, too, through the Newfoundland companies, practically an exclusive connection with the Atlantic cable, if it ever be laid. Their lines, and the lines with which they are thus connected, begin at Cape Race, Halifax, and Farther Point, on the northeast; they go to New Orleans, on the southwest; they reach San Francisco, on the Pacific, and, through California, the British possessions to the north of Oregon.

There are two wires through the length of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; three others between Bangor and Boston; thirteen through-wires from Boston to New York; fourteen through-wires between New York and Washington; two between New York and Pittsburg; ten between Buffalo and Chicago.

South of Washington they connect with all the important towns on the Atlantic coast, and Augusta; and an inland line connects Lynchburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

In the Northern States there are stations in almost every town, and between all the largest cities there are several distinct routes.

West of the Mississippi river, they reach Western Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Salt Lake. Two wires run from St. Louis west to Omaha, Nebraska Territory; one runs from the same place to Fort Smith, Arkansas, connecting with the line to Houston and Galveston, Texas.

From Omaha west, one wire runs to Denver City and other points in Colorado, and another to Salt Lake and San Francisco; thence northward to New Westminster in British Columbia. A second wire is to be constructed soon from St. Louis via Omaha, to San Francisco.

Under the same control is to be the Overland Line to Europe, six hundred miles of which has been opened to the public, north of New Westminster, within the last three months.

Of course, too, as industry and traffic recover in the South, new lines of telegraphic communication will be opened there. The whole country will soon be a mere cobweb.

Progress of Constitutional Liberty in Italy.

From the Herald.

The most remarkable political phenomenon in Europe is that which we see in Italy. The present state of affairs in that country, viewed in contrast with its condition a few years ago, and through the long night of despotism which hung over it, shows one of the most surprising revolutions in this eventful age. Italy, the most interesting country of the Old World, the garden of Europe, the cradle of civilization, the repository of art, once the grandest of nations and the ruler of the world, around which are clustered the most glorious and undying memorials of history, begins to feel the inspiration of its past glories and the influence of modern progress. After centuries of political and religious despotism, under which all its glory and beauty were obscured, and from which no light of promise in the future could be discerned, Italy rises again, like the phœnix from its ashes, to new life. We have watched the progress of this renaissance with deep interest for some years, and we are particularly struck with the evidence of it in a recent political event.

Our correspondent in Italy gave us recently a full account of the event referred to—the defeat of the Ministry in the Italian Parliament, and its prompt resignation in consequence. This circumstance shows that the voice of the people, as expressed through their representatives, is recognized as the governing power of the country. The importance of this fact will be appreciated more in Europe, perhaps, than in this country, because under our form of government we hold the chief of the State—the President—responsible, and not the members of his Cabinet, who are only secretaries, as they are properly called. The majority in Congress may be of a different party to the President and his Cabinet, or may hold to a different policy, and still the machinery of the Government goes on. We have checks and balances in the working of our institutions not found in monarchies, and the election of the President every four years, and of the popular branch of Congress every two years, obviates the necessity of a responsible ministry, as it is in England or Italy. The ministry there is changed to suit the change of popular sentiment supposed to be expressed by the representatives; and if there be a doubt about this, or the monarch wishes to ascertain the sentiment of the people, Parliament is dissolved, and a new election held. Our representatives come fresh from the people every two years, and we hold the President in check every four years. But where the office of Chief of the State is hereditary or for life, the only safeguard to liberty is in having a ministry that represents the views of the majority of the people.

A Government so ordered is called a constitutional Government, in contradistinction to those that are absolute. Until lately England was the only considerable Power in Europe which had such a constitutional Government; and even now nearly all the great Powers have not. Within a few years, however, the democratic principle of popular government has made great progress, and particularly in Italy. The monarchs and aristocracies begin to see the necessity of making this concession, in order to avoid revolutions. Absolutism is fast dying out, and nothing can save the old order of government and society from violent shocks of anarchy but giving way to the enlightened spirit of the age and demands of the people. The astute Emperor of the French understood this, and saw the necessity of favoring the cause of constitutional liberty in Italy, in order to keep down the revolutionary fire.

While he exercised despotic authority at home, amusing the mercurial Frenchmen at the same time with universal suffrage and the name of liberty, he saw safety only against revolution in Italy and its contagious influence in France in aiding the Italians to establish a powerful constitutional kingdom. Young Italy, under the influence of such men as Garibaldi, has taken, perhaps, greater strides and moved faster than Napoleon wished; but the movement was irresistible. Italy to-day is the vanguard of the nations of continental Europe in the march of constitutional liberty.

It is true the young kingdom has some difficulties to encounter. The most serious, probably, is that of the finances, which gave rise to the conflict between the representatives and the ministry when the latter resigned. A deficit of sixty millions of dollars for the current expenses of the Government in time of peace is an embarrassing matter. Still the difficulty may be overcome. A people so full of new life, hope, and patriotism are equal to almost any emergency. The enormous army of some three hundred thousand men might be cut down with safety, and other economical reforms might be made. From the vigor with which Parliament has commenced its session we may hope it will find a solution for the financial troubles of the Government.

A people crushed down and divided by centuries of despotic rule, and suddenly placed in such a novel situation, have much to learn necessarily, and many embarrassments to encounter. They are, however, on the right road to future prosperity and greatness. The people of the United States sympathize with them and watch their progress with great interest. We should prefer to see a republic established over the classic territory of old Rome; but a constitutional monarchy may be best for the Italians at present. At all events, we rejoice in the progress of liberty there, and hope the ancient glory of Italy may be restored as the consequence.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 24m5p

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESTNUT ST.,

Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 15 6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

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White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 29 1m

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouse, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S

METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

AND

WINDOW BANDS

PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street. 12 1m

G. W. PITCHER,

FRAME

MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications,

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

BAGS,

RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS

AND RETICULES,

FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE INITIAL BANQUET OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.—The Philadelphia Board of Brokers, which has been in existence for more than half a century, held its *first* annual festive gathering last evening at the Assembly Buildings. The affair passed off so splendidly that the custom of an annual banquet hereafter is now an established fact. The banqueting room was brilliantly decorated, and presented a handsome appearance. The stage was decorated with flags, and occupied by the Germania Orchestra. The gallery was also handsomely festooned with tri-colored bunting. The tables were arranged around the room, shaped like the letter U, the curve at the northern end being reserved for the President of the Board and the invited guests. These tables were filled with all the luxuries of the season, and decorated with flowers, vases, candelabras, etc. The company sat down about 6 o'clock, Mr. John Cumbles presiding. Among the invited guests were Mayor McMichael, Major-General George G. Meade, Commodore Selfridge, the new Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Commodore Hoff, Charles McAllister, R. Shelton Mackenzie, and representatives of the Boards of Brokers of New York, Boston, and Baltimore.

Mr. Cumbles welcomed the guests present, and alluded to the fact that the present was the first festival of the Board of Brokers of Philadelphia. He stated that in any period in the history of our country called for anything like laying aside the cares of business, and indulging in demonstrations of joy, it is now, when the country has just emerged from a fearful struggle, and has before it a bright and happy future.

The following regular toasts were proposed and drunk with enthusiasm:—

1. "The Union."
2. "The President of the United States." This was responded to in the shape of a song by Mr. F. Steeb, a member of the Board of Brokers.
3. "The City of Philadelphia." Mayor McMichael responded to this in an informal, though happy and exceedingly amusing, speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.
4. "The Baltimore Board of Brokers." Response by Mr. Zimmerman, of the Baltimore Board.
5. "The Boston Board of Brokers." Responded to by Mr. Howe, of the Boston Board.
6. "The New York Board of Brokers." Responded to by Mr. Reuben S. Manley, of the New York Board.
7. "The Press." Responded to by Dr. Mackenzie.

Previous to the announcement of the regular toasts, the President proffered the health of Major-General Meade, which created much enthusiasm. After the applause had subsided. General Meade arose and returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred. When he received an invitation to be present, he asked himself the reason he had been invited to a festival of that character, and could not answer the question until he sat down to the table, when, from the number of friends he saw around him, it seemed to him that all his friends belonged to the Philadelphia Board of Brokers. He remembered two officers who were formerly members of the Board, and who died in the service of the country, Major Henry J. Biddle and Colonel Richard W. Woolworth. In noticing all these things he saw that there was some connection between the army, or himself as representing it, and the Board of Brokers, and could therefore understand why he had been invited to be present at the festivities of the evening.

General Meade closed his well-timed remarks by congratulating those present on the close of the war, and alluding in glowing terms to the fact that the country was now united forever, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

Commodore Selfridge made a few remarks in response to a toast to the navy. His speech was characterized with the modesty usually exhibited by naval commanders in like situations. He paid a tribute to the United States Navy, and expressed a desire to give satisfaction in his new capacity of Commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A number of other volunteer toasts were given, and the party separated at an early hour, after a delightfully spent evening.

A QUEER ARSON CASE.—A young man, named Edward Jenkins, was yesterday afternoon charged with arson, in attempting to burn the boat-house of Mr. George Sheppard, No. 1115 Beach street. Mr. George Bakeoven, Government watchman at Beach and Shackamaxon streets, testified that about 1 o'clock on Friday morning the defendant came to him and said that he had suspicions of a man whom he heard was going to set fire to Sheppard's building, he requested the witness to watch in a certain direction, and arrest any one coming that way; the accused left, and shortly afterwards witness heard a hose carriage going down the street; he afterwards met defendant, who said, I told you there would be a fire. Fire Marshal Blackburn testified that he had investigated the matter, and had conversed with the prisoner, who acknowledged the crime. After notifying the watchman, the prisoner had made the fire under the door and escaped in a different direction. He had run to the Good Intent Engine House, and arousing the members, had returned with them to the boat-shop. The accused was committed.

THE SOCIAL UNION.—An adjourned meeting of the Social Union was held last evening in the lecture-room of the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green. Rev. Mr. Beckel presided, and opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. Mr. Claxton, Rector of the Church of the Advent, made a lengthy statement of the objects of the Society. He was followed by Dr. Osler, who specified many plans by which the interests of the young men of the city can be advanced, and depicted, in vivid language, the dangers to which they are subjected by coming in contact with the various places of doubtful character to which young men are liable to resort. An amendment was made to the Constitution, by which twenty-five from each section shall constitute a Board of Managers. A nomination for officers was then made, after which the meeting went into an election, resulting in the unanimous choice of Colonel D. W. C. Moore, for President; W. M. Abbey for Secretary; and a Board of Managers.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon, President Erety in the Chair. The House Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, January 20, 1866. Number in the house at twelve o'clock M., 3453; same time last year, 2985; increase, 468. Admitted within the last two weeks, 288; deaths, 10; births, 34; discharged, 98; eloped, 43; indentured, 2. Number of persons granted lodgings in two weeks, 60; number of persons granted meals in two weeks, 147. The number of deaths in 1865 were 895; in 1864, 741, showing an increase of 154; deaths from typhoid and typhus fever, 141; which will fully make up the difference in the excess, allowing for the increase of population. The number of admissions during 1865 were 5740; number in the house December 31, 1865, 3256; average population for 1865, 2728; for 1864, 2456. The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Last evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, the annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held, President William Welsh in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Buzby, the annual report was made the order for the following meeting, being the first Monday in February. Nominations were then made for the following offices, the election for which will be held at the next meeting:—John Welsh was nominated as President; David S. Brown, Samuel V. Merrick, James C. Hand, Vice-Presidents; Benjamin Marshall as Secretary; Richard Wood as Treasurer.

A BATCH OF PROFESSIONALS ARRESTED.—A Mr. J. T. Taylor, of Ohio, while riding in one of the cars on the Third street road, yesterday afternoon, had his pocket picked of nearly $500. He was riding on the back platform at the time, and was surrounded by a gang of roughs, who pushed against him while one of the party relieved him of his money. He communicated his loss to Chief Franklin, who caused the arrest of some ten professionals. They were all locked up for a hearing this afternoon.

SHOCKINGLY BURNED.—A young lady, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Young, residing at No. 1529 South Fourth street, was seriously burned yesterday morning, by her clothes taking fire. There was no adult in the house at the time of the accident, and the young lady ran into the street, with all the upper portion of her dress in a blaze. A passer-by tore the burning clothes from her, but not before she had been terribly burned.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A union temperance meeting, in connection with the first anniversary of the Union Reform Association, was held last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. The exercises were commenced with singing and prayer, conducted by the Rev. Richard Newton. Bishop Simpson, President of the Society, made the opening address, which was earnest and effective.

WILL PARADE.—The Washington Greys will parade on the 22d of February. Under the company organization all the officers selected for the parade have served as brigadier-general during the Rebellion. They include Captain, J. William Hoffman; Lieutenants, James L. Selfridge, Edwin P. Davis, and James Gwynn. The members are making efforts to organize a full regiment.

CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—All the arches for the Chesnut Street Bridge are now up, and the keys in their proper places. Workmen are engaged in putting the braces in their proper places, and in a few days the false works will be removed.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Andrew McHugh, a drayman, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, yesterday afternoon, charged with obstructing street crossings. The defendant was fined $5 for the offense, and $1·50 costs.

THE TAXES.—The tax duplicates for 1866 are nearly ready to be placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. The collection of taxes for the present year will commence, it is said, on the 1st of February.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
GRAND REVIVAL
of the great Irish spectacular Drama, in 3 acts, by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Howe, styled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR THE
WICKLOW WEDDING.
Mr. T. F. GLENNY, his first appearance in this city as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
(The two originals of these characters in America.)
This thrilling and highly interesting picture of Irish Life will be presented with
ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
New and beautiful scenery, by RICHARD SMITH and his brother WILLIAM.
NEW AND INGENIOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Joseph Strahan and Thomas Blackwood.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE WARDROBE, Manufactured from designs furnished by Dion Boucicault, from London.
All the original music
Rendered by Birgfeld and the grand Orchestra.
NEW PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS by John Dawer and assistants, and a
CAST OF CHARACTERS,
which even surpasses the great cast enjoyed by this drama last summer.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
will constitute the entire evening's performance.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
will be the only matinee representation of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 27,
EIGHTY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the RED ROVER will be performed.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾.
SECOND NIGHT OF
THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
JOHN S. CLARKE.
JOHN S. CLARKE.
THREE HOURS OF FUN.
CLARKE AS JEREMIAH BEETLE.
CLARKE AS WADDILOVE,
in Boucicault's Drama of
THE FAT BOY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 23,
BABES IN THE WOOD.
Jeremiah Beetle.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with Boucicault's Drama of
THE FAT BOY.
Waddilove.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To commence with the laughable Comedietta of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny.....Mr. C. Walcott, Jr.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Second night of the gifted young artist,
Miss JEAN HOSMER.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 23,
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
Camille.....Miss JEAN HOSMER
Prudence.....Mrs Thayer
Armand Duval.....McKee Rankin
Gaston.....Stuart Robson
Mons. Duval.....Mr. Wallis
To conclude with the glorious farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Selin Pettibone.....Stuart Robson
Frank Fathom.....Mr. Marlowe
Friday, Benefit of Miss HOSMER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS.
Re-engaged for one week more. Also,
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA,
the greatest Tight-Rope Artist in the world.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 Horses and 100 Performers.
WM. F. WALLETT WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY NEXT

MÆNNERCHOR! MÆNNERCHOR!
GRAND MASQUERADE
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, January 23, 1866.
TICKETS, $5.
To be had, by subscription only, of members of the Society and the following managers:—
Messrs. Fred. Steeb J. H. Camp, A. Birgfeld, Conrad Leibrich, Pet. Balzs, L. Herbert, Col. W. A. Mann, A. B. Reichenbach, A. Lafore, L. Ladner, Adam J. Glass, A. Kempert, Leon Benkert, Prof. Roese, E. Schemmer, H. Von Essen, D. Rosenheim, P. Siegfried, Dr. W. Jansen, Peter Schemm, G. B. Schwartz, E. Farren, A. Paquet, Prof. C. Wolfsohn, Aug. Frohman, Phil. Schaf, R. Calm, Casp. Benkert, J. P. Willberger, J. Lee, C. Vetterlein, J. Heim, E. Herwigh, A. Klein, A. Driesbach, M. R. Muckle, R. Stein, Edw. Hutchinson, H. C. Cross, F. Gottlieb, H. Dunlap, Edw. Wolten, Oscar De Dobbeler, J. H. Ebrichcr, J. Frank, Jos. S. Fox, Robt. Glendenning, Jr., S. Levy, Jos. Dryfoos, Phil. Helmback, Chas. Knecht, Louis Meyer, Charles D. Partridge, J. C. File, J. Rattinger, J. B. Flues, H. Vomer, A. Wenderoth, and members of the Society.
Spectator Tickets, at 50 cents each, admitting to Family Circle and Amphitheatre, to be had at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; A. B. Reichenbach's No. 1230 Chesnut street; L. Meyer's Music Store, Juniper and Chesnut streets, and at the Locust street door on the evening of the Ball. The TWO PRIVATE BOXES on each side of the house are for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 1 22 2t

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 835 MARKET Street.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
Miss LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURULY BARNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia" having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market; together with
10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 15c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 22 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER AND WILLIAM E. SINN, LESSEES AND MANAGERS.
GRAND REVIVAL
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON,
January 24th, 1866.
Doors open at 1·15. Performance to begin at 2·15.
Admission to all parts of the House, 50 cents.
Admission to all parts of the House, 50 cents.
Admission to all parts of the House, 50 cents.
Admission to all parts of the House, 50 cents.
Children, 25 cents.
Other arrangements preclude all possibility of presenting Arrah-na-Pogue on Saturday afternoons; therefore in order to accommodate the patrons of the Matinees, the manager gives this extra performance of this highly popular and successful drama. 1t

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK OF
ROBERT HELLER,
AND HIS PHENOMENAL,
MARVELLOUS,
INCOMPREHENSIBLE,
ANTIQUE,
TERRIBLE,
STUPENDOUS, AND
UNIQUE EGYPTIAN WONDER,
THE
S S
P P
H H
Y Y
N N
X X
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
The piano used upon this occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly for this purpose.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store.
Last Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 27.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be addressed to GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.
A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and
FINE CORAL SETS,
To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
12 20 No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30 1y

G. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS,
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET,
(South Side),
EAST OF THIRD STREET.
Incorporated 1794—Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1866.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Mortgages.	
All of which are first mortgages on city property	$444 300·00
Loan Bonds.	
$50,000 U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1882)	52,500·00
50,000 U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1885)	51,000·00
100,000 U. S. Government Loan, 6 per cent. (1881)	107,500·00
100,000 U. S. Government Loan, 7·30s, (1867-8)	98,500·00
25,000 U. S. Government Loan, on deposit	25,000·00
10,000 Philad'a City Loan Gas Loan)	8,500·00
20,000 do. Bounty Fund, 1894.	18,600·00
90,000 do. do. 1895.	84,700·00
30,000 do. do. 1895.	27,900·00
100,000 Penn'a State Loan, 5 per cent.	89,000·00
20,000 do. do. 6 per cent.	20,000·00
14,000 Cincinnati City Loan	12,600·00
5,000 Wisconsin State Loan	4,600·00
25,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Mortgage Loan, 1870	22,500·00
10,000 Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R. and Transportation Co. loan, 1875	9,100·00
21,000 do. do. 1889	17,640·00
57,000 Ches. and Del. Canal Co. convert. mortgage loan, 1886	33,300·00
40,000 North Pennsylvania RR. Bonds	33,400·00
3,800 do. do. Scrip	2,712·00
20,000 Pennsylvania RR. Co. Bonds, 1st mortgage, 1880	20,000·00
20,000 Schuylkill Nav. Co. convert. mort. loan, 1882	15,000·00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Co. loan, 1878	12,750·00
8,500 Delaware R. Co mort. loan, 1875	8,500·00
5,000 Union Canal Company	1,050·00
Stocks.	
215 shares Philada., Ger. and Nor. RR.	11,395·00
239 do. Phila., Wilm. and Balt. R. R.	14,101·00
100 do. Philadelphia Bank	13,500·00
240 do. Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.	12,300·00
63 do. Germantown and Park Turnpike Co.	1,575·00
35 do. Ches. and Del. Canal Co	2,100·00
59 do. Sch. Nav. Co., (preferred stock)	1,917·50
58 do. Sch. Nav. Co., (common stock)	1,508·00
100 do. North Pennsylvania RR. Co.	3,000·00
5 do. Ocean Steam Navigation Co.	300·00
55 do. Union Mutual Insurance Co.	693·13
39 do. Phœnix Insurance Company.	195·00
Miscellaneous.	
Cash on hand and in bank	129,823·75
Notes receivable, do	150,471·06
Policies, the premiums of which remain unsettled, and debts due in account (all good)	155 033·73
Real Estate—Office of the Company, No. 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia	22,000·00
Total	$1,731,515·14

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	S. MORRIS WAIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	JOHN MASON,
JOHN A. BROWN,	GEORGE L. HARRISON,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
AMBROSE WHITE,	EDWARD H. TROTTER,
WILLIAM WELSH,	EDWARD S. CLARKE,
RICHARD D. WOOD,	WILLIAM CUMMINGS,
WILLIAM E. BOWEN,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
JAMES N. DICKSON,	ALFRED D. JESSUP.

1 19 3t mw

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.
CUYLER HOSPITAL, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, January 20, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at CUYLER HOSPITAL, Germantown, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, known as Cuyler Hospital, as follows:—
17 Frame Buildings containing about 16,700 feet of Flooring Boards, 189,840 feet of Tongued Boards, 41,280 feet of Rough Boards, 4144 feet of Shelving Boards, 189,740 feet of Hemlock Scantling.
Also, Wooden Wash Troughs, Upright Boilers, Tin Boilers, Iron Range, Brick Oven, Flag Staff, Iron Hoisting Machine Iron Wash Stands, Wooden Wash Stands, Office Desk, Sentry Boxes, Iron Soil Containers, Iron Hoppers, Iron Sinks, 7506 Bricks, 10 Doors, 6 Sash, 2 Cedar Tanks, one holding 1000 gallons, the other 250 gallons. A lot of Gas Pipe and Fixtures (assorted sizes) Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, Lead Pipe, Brass Bibb, Hose, and Stop Cocks (assorted sizes).
Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.
The property must be removed within twenty (20) days from day of sale
Terms—Cash in Government Funds.
By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major U. S. Army 1 20 6t

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinburn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One hundred and thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the NEW YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz.:—
25 gallons Alcohol,
134 pounds Aloes, Bonaria, and Barbadoes,
79½ pounds Alum,
10 pounds Ammonia,
339 bottles Ammonia,
60 gallons Arnica,
127 pounds Assafœtida,
236½ pounds Blue Vitriol,
423 bottles British Oil,
167 1·16 pounds Calomel,
287 pounds Cantharides,
1440½ pounds Castile Soap,
200 pounds Simple Cerate,
73½ pounds Sulphate Copper,
114½ pounds Copperas,
200 pounds Epsom Salts,
60½ bottles Sulphuric Ether,
185 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
296 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
1234 pounds Ground Ginger,
1318½ pounds Glauber Salts,
26 bottles Tincture Iodine,
829½ pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
40½ pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1658 bottles Mustang Liniment,
151½ quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1828 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697½ pounds Resin,
788½ pounds Sulphur,
39 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76½ pounds Sulphate Zinc,
Aniseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrowroot Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Basilicon and Rosin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Syrup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Gilman's and Dowell's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutmegs, Croton Oil, Carriers' and Gargling Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Spike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.
Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application
S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
1 15 9t Captain of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 22 1866.
SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—
689 sets Four-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
1781 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages
76 sets Six-horse Artillery Harness, new and in original packages
370 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, serviceable.
599 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness.
161 Mule Litters and Harness, second-hand.
149 Pack Saddles.
2637 Nose Bags, new.
179 Carpincho Skins, new.
180 yards Green Baize, new.
835 pounds Iron Wire, new.
25,566 pounds Chain Cable, new.
35,688 pounds Wrought Spikes, new.
Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
1 22 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. R., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Hatchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc. Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE!
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at Public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules,
One hundred on each day of sale
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, smooth-bore and Rifled of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 23 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.
36 Mortars—Cast Iron—12 pounder, 24-pounder, 8 inch, and 10-inch.
28,220 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for smooth-bore and Rifle Guns, of calibres varying from 10-pounder to 300-inch.
462 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired
840 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian." Calibre 54, new and repaired
17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.
102 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."
27 Rifles—"Henry's" and Spencer's."
1552 Muskets and Rifles—United States and Foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 Revolvers—"Colt's," "Remington's," and "Leaucheux." Calibres 44 and 36.
1072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets Rifles, and Pistols.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Pauling, Buckets, Rings, etc., together with a large quantity of Smiths' and Carpenters' Tools.
Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency,
No. 45 WORTH Street,
New York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance; and all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ordnance and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.,
1 17 12 7 Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

Death of Judge Thompson.

We regret to announce the death this morning, at one o'clock, of the Hon. Oswald Thompson, the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. Judge Thompson had occupied the bench for fifteen or sixteen years, having been chosen by the people at the first election after the passage of the act of the Legislature making the Judges elective.

In his official capacity he was extremely popular, bringing to the discharge of his duties a dignity that was imposing, and at the same time lacked the repulsive characteristics which sometimes mark the deportment of persons in public station. In early life, Judge Thompson was an earnest student, and while in active practice was known as a lawyer whose counsel was sought by those who appreciated honest effort in a just cause.

His peculiar temperament peculiarly fitted him for the position of a judge. He was possessed of a well-balanced mind, with the capacity to catch intuitively the points at issue before him. During his long term of office many important questions were presented to him for adjudication, and it must be said that his integrity has never been questioned. Some months ago he was attacked with paralysis, but recovered, and for some time past has been able to attend to his duties.

On Friday last a second stroke prostrated his enfeebled system, and death ensued. He was well known in the religious circles of the city, having been for many years a prominent member and official in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. His death is not a greater loss to the bench and bar of our city than to the society of which he was an ornament. At the time of his death he was about fifty-six years of age, and in the very prime of an active and useful life. In token of respect for his memory, the Courts with which he was connected, after having noticed the fact of his death with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, adjourned without transacting any business.

Southern Yeomanry—A New Class Needed in the Southern States.

The old subdivision of Southern society into planters, white trash and negroes, was a most cunningly devised plan for strengthening and continuing the power of slavery. The planter loomed, in the majesty of his superior wealth and irresistible whip-lash, far above the heads of those whose poverty compelled them to fall beneath the curse decreed for Adam. The lower strata of society were so arranged that the mutual jealousy of the blacks and poor whites kept them completely beneath the heel of the slave-owners. Had a sympathy existed between these twin children of oppression, together, they might have rendered the political power, if not the social position of their masters extremely precarious; but by creating a disgust for white labor on the part of the black, and a contempt for African blood on the side of the white, the mutual enmity was made but the means by which both were kept down. Such a scheme as this did not originate with the worshippers at the Mecca of slavery, but was successfully practised by the Romans when they subjugated the various Latin tribes; by the Carthaginians when they conquered Spain, and by the Venetians in their later dealings with the minor Greek States. And then, as now it formed a foundation for the erection of tyranny, sure and most enduring.

With the fall, however, of the superstructure has been destroyed the foundation. The old strata of caste, as fixed and exclusive as those of India, as socially inexorable as those of the Bhuddist religion, have been broken down. There is no longer a ruling class. Those whom wealth had heretofore enabled to act as leaders, have had that wealth destroyed by the pitiless hand of war. The blacks have been freed, and the eyes of the whites enlightened. It will not in future be so difficult to cross the boundary line of social intercourse. A poor white may grow rich and be received into the mystic circle; a planter may grow poor and sink into the strata which has heretofore been his scorn. The whole face of the Southern caste will be altered, and the great deeps of the reformation let loose to purify and elevate the tone of the Cotton States.

Out of this earthquake will come a class which will act as the salvation of the South. There will appear a class of small farmers, freeholders, yeomen, who will do more towards regeneration than any set of people that could possibly be secured. It has always been upon the middle classes that a stable government has sought to rest. Where the people proper are morally and politically sound, there need be no fear of revolution. The valuable element which acts as a connection between the indigent and the luxurious has been entirely unknown in the slaveholding States. There has been no intermingling between the rich and the debased; the wealthy had no one to lean upon, the oppressed no one to look up to. As Amsterdam always in her palmiest days cultivated a class of burghers so also should every wise society seek to secure this middle class, as a sort of neutral ground on which both labor and capital can meet. It will be this kind of people who will build up the South.

The late Rebel leaders already see the necessity of securing this stratum in the social foundation of future greatness, and to secure it are willing to sacrifice all prejudices, and yield all past dislikes to gain the wished-for end. As an example of this, we may quote the action of South Carolina and Texas, the Legislatures of which States a few weeks since empowered J. R. Gilmore, Esq., the "Edmund Kirke" of literature, a Radical of the radicals, to act in Europe as their representative to secure German emigration, and he has gone abroad, accredited as the agent of those very States which one year ago would have hung him had he appeared in their midst. What stronger proof is needed that the wisest of the Southerners are in earnest? The work of repopulation in various portions of the Rebel States is going steadily on. We do not hear a splash as the wave of society is disturbed by the introduction of a Northern family; yet in certain districts this class is already becoming an element. There are States where treason and traitors still appear to rule, but in Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas, the work goes bravely on.

The large increase of the cotton crop in the former attests that the small farmers are at work, and the estimated yield of 250,000 bales in 1867 proves that the people are courageous and hopeful. The wise action of certain Rebel Generals, as Pillow and others, has had a most salutary effect upon all classes of society. The desire to regenerate has been exhibited in Georgia from the first moment the power of the Rebellion was broken; and the erratic course of Governor Brown during the war now seems to have been dictated by a patriotic love for the Union and not a factious desire for notoriety. While in Texas, where there always was a class of yeomen, the greatest advancement has already been made, and will be progressing in the future, placing her foremost of all her sister Commonwealths.

We there ore urge upon the South the procurance of the needed class. They will save and regenerate it, as they have done other nations in the past, and, judging from the actions of certain Southern districts, we have cause to hope that the wisdom of such a course is already appreciated, and the good work, begun in a spirit which shows determination of purpose will not rest until its aim—the elevation of Southern society—be accomplished.

Free Trade—A Letter from Peter Cooper, of New York.

A bombshell has exploded in the midst of the free trade camp. An officer of the citadel has declared in favor of protection. Peter Cooper has written a letter in opposition to the cardinal fallacy of that party whose effort for years has been to sacrifice home industry to personal gain and British avarice. The social position of the writer, in addition to his vast wealth, makes his utterance of interest, for who is better qualified to expound commercial doctrines than the man who has achieved a colossal fortune by advocating this theory of international trade? His letter, addressed to the editors of America is a clear and able exposition of the history of the efforts of the free traders to secure their views as a national doctrine, and the results which have inevitably followed their triumph. His most powerful argument we give in his own words:—

"To see the folly of yielding to a British policy we have only to look at the effects produced on our country during the war with Great Britain. At that time, when our foreign trade was cut off, labor was in demand and money abundant; furnaces and mills were built, and all actively employed; wages were high, and our national debt small. Four years later came the British free-trade system. At once all was changed—mills and furnaces were stopped, labor went begging, and our poorhouses were filled. The price of land declined, money became scarce, and interest high. The rich who held mortgages became richer, and the poor and those who were in debt were ruined. In view of all this widespread and general complaint, General Jackson expressed his deep concern for the welfare of the nation when he asked, 'Where, where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product?' He was compelled to answer by saying, 'that except for cotton, the American farmer has neither a foreign nor a home market.'"

Here, then, we have in a few words given the strongest of all arguments, one founded on past experience. Like causes will always produce like results, and if the effect of a free trade policy was so detrimental in 1817, a similar condition of natural inactivity will follow the success of this political system to-day.

There is, however, another light in which this question may be viewed, and which will display as cogent a reason in opposition to its success as an historical parallel. It is that England is desirous of its triumph. She never interferes but to her own advantage, and as her agents in our midst are moving heaven and earth to secure the victory of her doctrines, we may rest assured that Manchester and Liverpool, not Worcester or Philadelphia, is to be benefited. Mr. Cooper well puts the issue. He says:—

"We should not forget that one of the great causes that led to the American Revolution was the determination on the part of Great Britain to force its manufactured articles on its colonies, to be paid for by sending raw materials to England, and in this way to keep them entirely dependent and poor, by preventing the colonies from manufacturing for themselves. This is still the policy of the British Government, by which it has drawn to its little island the wealth of every country that has allowed itself to become the subject of its policy and power. It is trying still to persuade the people of this country to run their ploughs in competition with mighty machines in England, where a single engine is doing the work of a thousand men."

Nor is this a mere assertion, unsupported by facts. We have one instance which interests us most nearly. Within two months British capitalists have reduced the price of iron from $150 to $150 per ton, and have agreed to deliver it in this country at that rate, while yet the question of an increase of tariff is undecided. Does not this exhibit a cool assurance of confidence in their power at Washington, which designs that the tariff will be reduced, or at least an increase prevented? For should an addition be made, the evident result would be to cause a ruinous loss by the contract. By such a reduction of $40 in so short a time they will be able, even after paying the duty, to compete with and underbid our home manufacturers. If we would prevent ruin to the dearest interest of our Commonwealth; if we would avoid seeing our iron underbid in our own market, let the deputation of Pennsylvania in Congress use all their influence, and secure an additional duty. The letter of Peter Cooper cannot fail to do much good in the cause of protection. A voice in opposition to free trade, coming from one of the leaders of the New York merchant princes, is the best argument that can be afforded in favor of that policy which has protected American industry in the past, and which, if adhered to, will continue to protect it in the future.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

This subject is gathering vitality and importance with rapidity. The people are beginning to agitate the matter with great earnestness, and we doubt not that the sanctity of the Sabbath will be advocated with that forcible logic and clear reasoning that will make it claim the respect of those who have heretofore neglected the religious observance of God's day of rest. In this connection we invite the reader's attention to the following communications:—

The "Press"—Christmas Letter.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.—Sir:—Christians who respect and keep holy the day of sacred rest are charged with dolefu gloominess of spirit, "the ascetic and gloomy observance of the first day of the week," "sectarian bigotry," and speaking of the freedmen, the *Press* to the committee says:—"Your doctrine would contract and darken the intellectual energies of both races—would pervert the divinest examples and the noblest maxims, to the destruction of that spirit of intelligent inquiry, and the paralysis of those natural rights without which no people can claim to be entirely free." Thus the Christian Sabbath is alleged to be a day of gloom, "sectarian bigotry," and calculated to crush the intellectual energies of both blacks and whites.

Now, in regard to "the ascetic and gloomy observance of the first day of the week," we ask for evidence. Where is the evangelical Christian? Where is the sect, denomination or congregation of Sabbath-keepers who exhibit in their countenances and conduct any such characteristic? Let the *Press* respond, or let it acknowledge that it has hurled foul slander in the face of the whole Christian community. Does he not know, of his own knowledge, that the tens of thousands of Sabbath-keeping Christians, all around him, are the most cheerful, complaisant, and happy-looking people he ever looks upon? Go, sir, into any Sabbath school, and look around on these thirty teachers, and these two hundred scholars—all neat, clean, smiling, and joyful; now, sir, listen to these two hundred sweet voices singing—

"We are joyously voyaging over the main,
Bound for the everlasting shore," etc.

And when they shall have done, and the grand chorus is thundered forth, if you don't feel yourself nearer heaven than ever before and than ever you can hope to be, unless you join this joyous band, it must be because you feel like David Hume, who observed that he never saw one of your pious, godly people, but that he saw a sad, gloomy, sorrowful countenance; whereupon Mr. Durham remarked: "It is quite probable, for Mr. Hume had very little intercourse with pious people, and seldom saw any; besides, the sight of him was enough to make any good man feel sad and sorrowful. No, sir! you know better; you know the Sabbath keepers of Philadelphia are the most cheerful and happy people in it. They do not, indeed, frequent the ramholes, and like "good Queen Bess," go and witness the theatres, and bull-baits, and wrestlings, and dances, and races, according to the free and liberal course of "such a reform" as you contend for.

"Sectarian bigotry!" Who are these bigoted sects that disturb the free people of this Commonwealth in the enjoyment of their rights of conscience? No sir, you dare not fling this insult in the face of any denomination of evangelical Christians in this city. These weeks of Union prayer meetings (the third week will have began before you can read this paper) look you in the face. Yes, bigotry is a cruel despot; but the world knows that the *bigotry of liberalism* is the most fearful of all despots. Witness France in the days of her liberality, when she abolished the Sabbath and worshipped a harlot as the Goddess of Liberty.

And beyond doubt the *Press* itself is often, though not by name, prayed for by these 'bigots;" and again, your charge that the Sabbath keepers, in their gloom, are brutifying the whites and the blacks—"both races." Does Mr. Forney know what efforts are being constantly put forth by the pious Sabbath keepers of all these sects for the intellectual, and moral, and religious improvement of the black race and the white? If he does not, is he fit to be a news-gatherer in a Commonwealth which, for one hundred and sixty-one years has had on her statute book the very Sabbath protecting law which he labors to have repealed? If he does know that the pious people of Philadelphia and the State are making great and successful efforts to educate the blacks, and yet utters the charge above quoted, then, humbly submit the question, is he fit to be a teacher of public morals? Are we to be gravely or angrily told that the conscientious observers of the law of God and of this Commonwealth against Sabbath profanation, have been and are teaching a doctrine that 'would enthral and darken the intellectual energies of both races—would pervert the divinest examples and the noblest influences?" Does this Editor not know that the maxims and the example of the Divine Saviour of lost men constitute the bulk and burden of all the Sabbath School teachings, and all the preachings of all these "sectarian bigots?" If he does not, then let him come into our Sunday Schools and learn. But I close with the expression of my humble opinion, that for whatever of talent, energy, sound moral principle and purity of conscience the Editor of the *Press* professes, he is indebted to the teachings and the example of Sabbath-keeping Christians.

Theophilus.

The Sabbath Protects the Laborer.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph—Sir:—How is it in the *Press* office? By its own showing work is constantly done on the day which the law of God, and of the State, have appropriated to rest from labor. True, the letter of the foreman shows that not all work seven days in the week *in that office*, "from my department alone." But how many of the substitutes worked in other offices the whole week is not shown. In the first four weeks of the *Sunday Press* there were employed two hundred and eleven compositors. Of these ninety-one were subs, and thirteen worked seven days in that office. Now, charity concludes that the ninety-one wished to be free, and not held down to the Sunday work.

It seems to me very plain, that a freeman will not work on Sunday if he can rest and enjoy the blessed privilege of accompanying his wife and children to the Sabbath School and the Church. Mr. Forney says: "The printers in the office of the *Press* are generally poor men." Is that the reason why he is able to tie them down to seven days' labor in the week? It is not conceivable, that a *man*, who is not a "mudsill"—to use a Southern expression—would voluntarily, and without imperious necessity, deny himself the rest which the laws of his country guarantee to him, and which the law of God guarantees to slaves and dumb brutes—"Thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor the cattle." Would the high champion of freedom and noble bearing allow a man, to lost to all esteem, selves ce, and desire for equality with other freemen, to pollute his types with his slavish hands?

But look at the beauty of consistency. In the same paragraph in which the editor tells us "the printers in the office of the *Press* are generally poor men," he repeats the assertion that "all these men must work on Sunday." Ay, *must work* and who creates this must? Mr. Forney, by printing a Sunday paper. There is not a particle of substantial truth in the oft-repeated assertion that Sunday work is indispensable where there is no Sunday paper. This is demonstrated in every first article, and I suppose even the *Press* will not repeat the shameful untruth after the demonstration of 28 years' experiment of the *Journal of Commerce*, during which long period no work has ever been done in that office on Sunday.

He proceeds:—"There is not one, so far as I know, who does not favor this great reform as a matter of immediate personal interest and advantage to himself and his family." That is, the Sunday reform—the opportunity of violating the law of God and of Pennsylvania by Sunday work! Glorious reform! Making slaves of men born free! And this for the miserable pittance of some dollar and a half or two! Well may the *Press* say they are generally poor men. But reader,—I quote from the very next paragraph—addressing the committee of clergy, he says:—"Have you no pity, no charity for these men, forced to walk all the way to their work in the daytime of the Sabbath and back at night? Here is not relaxation, but health, rest, economy, that plead for the great measure I advocate."

Most amazing! This tender-hearted and compassionate editor gets up a Sunday paper for the most benevolent purpose of *forcing*—it is his own word—*forcing* these poor men to work all day time of the Sabbath, in violation of law; and then he has the grace to pity them,—has he not? and to assure his correspondents that "here"—in his forcing labor—"is not relaxation." Oh, these crocodile tears! Stop a little; you don't understand him. He means this as an argument for Sunday cars—a subject not before him. Well, suppose such a twist taken on it, but where is the pity, the charity? "I know I have these men's noses on the grindstone, and I'll hold them to it." But then I'll relieve them by sending a hack for them." But, reader, where is the mercy in forcing carmen, who work *seventeen* hours per day, to labor seventeen on Sunday too? Isn't this skinning Peter to make Benjamin fat? But I must postpone to another article my plea for the freedom of conductors and drivers.

Theophilus.

The Legislature and the Sabbath.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.—Sir:—In the eloquent and impressive editorial of your paper of yesterday, on this question, you state that "our Legislature should be careful how they make the least concession to those who are seeking to obtain a relaxation of the 'Sunday law' of the State."

It is respectfully submitted that the Legislature can make no concession whatever in regard to worldly labor on the Lord's Day. The fourth Commandment of the Decalogue is as binding upon the Legislature as it is upon each individual of the State. It is of universal and enduring obligation.

The Legislature could not pass a law authorizing or permitting the violation of the third or fifth, or any commandment. Whence, therefore, does it derive the power to pass laws allowing citizens or corporations to violate the fourth?

The fallacy of the logic urging legislation to permit worldly labor on the Lord's Day, is in regarding or considering the Fourth Commandment of less obligation than the other nine. Human laws cannot violate God's law. If the Legislature should pass a law allowing the violation of any of the Commandments, it would be the plain duty of the judicial power to declare such law null and void. To pass a law infringing any of the Ten Commandments, would, therefore, be unconstitutional, and consequently the Legislature cannot authorize worldly employment or labor on the Lord's Day.

The Sunday law now in force, recognizes the obligation of the Fourth Commandment. That law does not *establish* the first day of the week, nor does it compel any one to worship, or to keep it in a religious manner; but is wholly of a restraining character, imposing penalties on the Sunday offender, and prohibiting him from worday labor, the performance of which must necessarily disturb the solemnity of the day, and interfere with the perfect right which every Christian has to worship and enjoy the day as God commanded.

The Sunday law does not compel men to "remember the Sabbath day," but plainly says, worldly labor shall not be performed, and that those who do remember it, and keep it holy, shall not be disturbed in the performance of Christian duties. Instead therefore, of any relaxation of the law, the Legislature should manifest its wisdom by adding imprisonment to the penalty imposed for its violation. Murder, robbery, larceny, adultery, and perjury, all specified crimes in the Decalogue, have each and all their appropriate personal punishments prescribed by the Legislature, and the law restraining the violation of the fourth Commandment should impose the additional punishment of imprisonment.

Let the citizens everywhere in the State, by petitions, by remonstrances, by the dissemination of the resolves and proceedings of the various meetings held and being held, urge the Legislature to the adoption of personal punishment for worldly labor on the Lord's Day; and, also, impress upon that body that they have no power or authority to pass a law violating the fourth Commandment, in authorizing worldly labor or employment to be performed on the Lord's Day.

Sunday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Tuesday, January 23, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very heavy and prices weak and drooping. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7-30s sold at 98⅝. 10⅜ was bid for 6s of 1881; 103 for 5-20s, and 93 for 10-40s. State and City loans are without change.

Railroad shares have again declined. Reading sold at 50@50¼, the former rate, a decline of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 41@41½, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54@54¼, a decline of 1; Philadelphia and Erie at 29½@30, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 61¼. 113½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32½ for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common; 28 for Catawissa common; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are more active. Second and Third sold at 21; Spruce and Pine at 31½, and Chestnut and Walnut at 51. 52 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 11½ for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 36½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 25½ for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. 200 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 92 for Kensington; 52 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 53 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 57. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 8¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are irregular. Ocean sold at 15¾@16, a decline of ¼; St. Nicholas at ⅛; Maple Shade at 3½; and McElrath at 1⅞.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000	N Penn R. 6s	82⅞	100 sh	Reading	50¾
$4000	do	83	400 sh	do. its	.b50 50⅛
$250	U S 7-30s July	98⅜	100 sh	do	.b30 50⅛
$2000	City 6s, new	.5 54½	100 sh	do	.s10 50⅜
$1000	do	92	200 sh	do	.s10 50⅜
$800	do	92	200 sh	do	.s10 50⅛
$100	do. old	87	100 sh	Ph & Ca R	.7-16
$1000	Lehigh 6s	.84 83½	400 sh	Cata pf	.c 41½
$2000	Leh Val 6s	.55 50	100 sh	Union Canal pf	4½
$1000	Pa R 1st mort	95	100 sh	do	4½
$1000	do	94½	100 sh	Maple Shade	3½
$1000	Leh 6s	88½	100 sh	do	3½
100 sh	Ocean	.s10 16	25 sh	Wy V Can	57
100 sh	do	.b30 16	10 sh	Penn R	54½
100 sh	do	15½	100 sh	do	.b10. 54
100 sh	do	.b10 15⅝	9 sh	do	54
100 sh	do	15⅝	60 sh	do	.b5wn 55
100 sh	do	.b30 15⅝	10 sh	do	54
600 sh	St Nich Oil	⅛	100 sh	Ph & E	.b30 30
100 sh	St Nich Coal	7⅜	200 sh	Fulton Coal	7⅛
21 sh	Lehigh Val R	61¼	200 sh	St Nich Coal	8

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139	12 M.	138⅝
11 A. M.	138⅜	1 P. M.	139

Market very dull.

Harper, Durney & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	135	139
American Silver, 5s and 10s	132½	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	50
New York Exchange	¼	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report

Tuesday, January 23.—Cotton is dull, with small sales of Middlings at 50c.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32 50 ₱ ton, and is in fair demand, but there is none coming forward.

Prime Cleverseed meets with a fair demand, with small sale at $7 75@8 12½ ₱ bushel, but inferior is dull and neglected. There is no improvement to notice in Timothy, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is quiet, with sma l sales at $2 10@2 15.

The Flour Market is almost at a stand, there being no demand for shipment or home use. 500 bbls. Pawtucket extra family sold on private terms. The retailers and bakers purchase in small lots only to supply immediate wants at $7 25@7 75 for superfine; $8 25@8 50 for extras; $8 50@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9 50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues in the same dull state noted for some time past; small sales of inferior and prime red at $1 80@2 25, and white at $2 40@2 70. In Rye no change to note, slowly, but there is not much demand; we quote at 1 05@1 07 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the decline noted yesterday; sales of 4000 bush yellow at 76c., in the cars and from store. Oats are quiet, with sales of 5000 bush at 60c.

Whisky is dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 27@2 23.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 23.—Cotton dull at 49@50c. Flour heavy; 4000 bbls sold; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and with a declining tendency. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork steady; mess, $29 75@30 75. Lard steady at 15½@16c. Whisky dull.

New Orleans, January 22.—Cotton is dull and inactive; sales of 1500 bales at 49c for middlings. Sugar is more active at 14½@15½c. for fair to prime. Coffee—Sales of 1800 sacks at 24c. in gold. Flour is in improved demand; superfine $8. Freight steady; on cotton to Liverpool, 11-16c; New York, by steam, 1-4c. Gold 141. New York checks 1-10 cent discount.

Cincinnati, January 22.—Flour is steady. Wheat firm. Hogs firmer and in good demand at $11 60 for city dressed, and holders ask 25c higher. It is estimated there are 18,000 head in the yards. Receipts to-day 2800. Mess Pork firmer, and generally held at $29. Lard is in good demand at 17½c. Whisky, $2 50. Gold, 153.

San Francisco, January 22.—Mining shares are lower. Yellow Jacket, $233; Chollar Potosi, $322; Imperial, $169; Gould & Curry, $395; Ophir, $32½; Crown Point, $5560.

—General G. T. Anderson has been appointed agent of the Georgia Railroad at Atlanta.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Club, and the election of officers thereof to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5th,

At 7 o'clock.

Members cannot vote or be eligible to office unless their dues for the current year are paid.

Members whose dues for the current year are not paid by the 1st of April next will, after that date, be denied the privilege of the house until payment is made.

Members who are indebted to the Club for one or two years' subscriptions are hereby notified that unless the same is paid by the 1st of March next they will be expelled, and such action shall be reported.

A member desiring to resign must do so in writing, and on the payment of all dues, including the present year, his resignation will be accepted.

The Secretary will be in constant attendance at the Club to receive payment.

By order of the Executive Committee.

1 22 3t JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock, payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 324 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1866. 1 12 tuths10t

MERCHANTS' FUND.—

Philadelphia, January 22, 1866.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, at which the Annual Report will be submitted, and an Election be held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

RICHARD WOOD,
1 23 tuthsm 4t Secretary.

TO RENDER YOUR NAME NOTORIOUS as a successful business man remember HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 439 CHESNUT street.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S ALLEY, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Twentieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAPITAL $400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz.:

Mortgages being all First Mortgages in the City of Philadelphia	$391,600 00
Bills Receivable	55,758 42
Real Estate	3,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	13 24[illegible]
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,492 50
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	5,062 50
Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co., stock, 479 shares	21,837 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	28,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,000 00
do. do. Stock—300 shares	14,410 45
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,312 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9,435 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000 00
do. do. do. 7-30	25,000 00
do. do. do. 7-30	51,000 00
do. do. do. 7-30, 1868	10,000 00
do. do. do. 5-20	50,000 00
do. do. Deposit	35,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	41,850 00
Philadelphia City Fives	4,387 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4,092 50
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 224 shares	24,340 25
Western Bank, 120 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 150 shares	6,900 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 50 shares	2,837 75
Manayunk Gas Company, 25 shares	998 75
Cash on hand	3,149 96
	$340,389 50

1 20 7t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1866.

At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank for—

S. A. MERCER,	WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,	LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN ASHHURST,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,	RICHARD C. DALE,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,	PEMBERTON S. BUTCHINSON,
FRANCIS PETTE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice-President.

1 12 10t W. BUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1866.

At the election for Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

A. G. CATTELL,	DELL NORLIN,
ALEX. WHILLDIN,	BENJ. B. CRAYCROFT,
SAMUEL T. CANBY,	HUGH CRAIG,
PHILIP R. MINGLE,	ROBERT ERVIEN,
JOHN F. GROSS,	JOSEPH LINDSEY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,	H. W. CATHERWOOD,
	JOSEPH W. BULLOCK.

And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice-President.

J. W. TORREY,
1 17 6t Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

January 20, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

1 23 tuth6t WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1866.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.

1 19 6t F. R. STARR, President.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 SAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
Dyott & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
James Palmer & Co.,
No. 469 Market street,
12 5 tuthsm Philadelphia.

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out EXTREMELY LOW.

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS.

1869 half boxes Layer Raisins,
2854 quar. " " "
2910 " M. R. "
3161 half " " "
2203 quar. " " "
300 Halls Seedless "
10 bbls half boxes Valencia "
300 rnills soft shell Almonds.
500 kegs Malaga Grapes.
1000 half boxes Figs.
400 boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oil.

Imported and now landing from the barque La Plata, and for sale by

N. HELLINGS & BRO.,
1 23 6t No. 12 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Skating—The News—Insurance Company Gone Up—The Fenian Privateer—Theatrical—Cholera—Crime—Business, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 23.

The weather is milder to-day; but the "ball is up" at the Central Park, and the skating is pronounced excellent.

The Mexican news received to-day is not so equally. It is believed that General Sheridan will pronounce against the Bagdad affair, as it was a most unwarrantable proceeding. Under this impression there is but little fear of trouble on the Rio Grande, and business men feel easier.

The suspension of the Columbian Insurance Company of this city, announced this morning, is being used as an argument against our paid fire department. The facts will show that this company took too many and too great risks during the past year, which has been full of extensive fires.

The Fenian privateer which left this port on Sunday last is said to be called the *Sarsfield*. She is commanded by Captain Marlery, an experienced seaman and gunner, and has a full crew. She is reported to have sailed for Cork with an assorted cargo. The Fenians believe the whole story and are building up high hopes upon other vessels which are said to be fitting out here for the same purposes.

Miss Bateman is still playing *Leah* to immense houses at Niblo's Garden. The receipts of her first performance footed up $2200.

The new London play of *Henry Dunbar* is still very successful at Wallack's Theatre.

"Michigan Bill" (William Kane) was convicted yesterday of defrauding the Government out of money on forged soldiers' discharges, etc.

At a meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, a letter was read from Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Buffalo, on the portability of cholera, and suggesting certain precautions for the prevention of the disease. Resolutions were adopted to send some suitable person to Albany to confer with the Governor on the subject, and also call the attention of the Legislature to the matter; and to take measures to provide a suitable place for the purification of vessels arriving in this port.

William Smith, Charles Nelson, and Charles Parker, employed as quartermasters on board the steamer *Champion*, of the Star line, plying between this port and New Orleans, were arrested on Saturday on a charge of having broken into the cargo of the vessel during her outward passage, and abstracted therefrom a quantity of goods, coats, and bedding, valued at $800. The prisoners were committed to stand their trial at the General Sessions without bail. A large portion of the goods were recovered.

James Crair, a youngster aged 18, who was in the employ of Mr. Wright, agent for the New Haven Steamboat Company, was sent a few days since to the Fulton Bank of this city, with a $1000 check. He appropriated the proceeds, and went on a jovial spree, spending his money freely. His career was stopped by his arrest, when he was committed for trial. $500 of the money was recovered.

Yesterday afternoon the criminal libel suit which Mr. Alexander T. Stewart instituted, on Saturday last, against Messrs. G. W. Matsell and William Mackellar, publishers of the *National Police Gazette*, was brought before Justice Dowling, in the Tombs Police Court. Ex-Judge Henry Hilton appeared for Mr. Stewart, District Attorney A. Oakey Hall for the people, and Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry for Messrs. Matsell & Mackellar. Mr. A. T. Stewart complained of an article which appeared in last week's *Gazette* as grossly libelling him, and he asseverated with emphasis that he never knew or conversed with the prodigate French actress, Natalie Dumas, the female into whose coils an aged millionaire is alleged by the *Gazette* to have been drawn. Counsel for Messrs. Matsell & Mackellar replied that Mr. Stewart was not the man to whom their reporter referred in the publication which had occasioned this suit, and motion was therefore made that the complaint be dismissed. Messrs. Courtland Palmer and William G. Lambert were examined to show that to merchants of long standing in this city the reading of the *Gazette* article suggested the name of Mr. Stewart. Ex-Judge Hilton said his client had no feeling of revenge to gratify, and that, at this stage of the proceedings, having performed a public duty in calling the attention of the public authorities to a grave offense that had been committed, he would withdraw from the case. Justice Dowling will hear arguments at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The last uprising of their countrymen was celebrated last night by the Poles residing in this city, at a place in Essex street, where addresses were delivered in the Polish and Russian languages, and a resolution was adopted to form a revolutionary club.

Another ice-boat race came off at Poughkeepsie N. Y., yesterday. The distance sailed was sixteen miles and return, the boats going to Newburg. The *Una* arrived at Newburg ahead on the down trip and came in ahead on her return. The run from Newburg to New Hamburg, a distance of eight miles, was made in the unprecedented time of seven minutes. Four boats were entered, the *Una*, *Monchaha*, *Iciet*, and *Snowflake*.

The British barque *Diadem*, under command of Captain Hannam, which sailed from this port on the 5th instant for Liverpool, with a cargo of petroleum, spirits of turpentine, and staves, was capsized during the gale of the 9th instant, and the captain's wife and two boys belonging to the crew were drowned. Captain Hannam and four of the crew afterwards died from exposure. The survivors arrived in this city yesterday.

The trial of Francisco Gone Salvador, alias Pellicer, alias Martinez, was continued yesterday in the Kings county Court of Oyer and Terminer. The entire day was taken up in receiving testimony for the prosecution. Mr. Mills, Dr. Willetts, Dr. Cochran, Dr. Ayres, Spanish Vice-Consul De Arcy, Madame Flores, Ellen Sullivan, and Frank Vele gave their testimony. The counsel for the prisoner tried, but in vain, to shake the evidence of the last witness. His testimony is important. The trial will be continued to-day.

Before the trial of Pellicer commenced Charles Schmidt was arraigned to plead to the indictment charging him with the death of Herman Weichner. He pleaded not guilty, and counsel was assigned him.

Business is improving. Gold opened this morning at 139¼. FULTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer has not improved. Her rendition of "Camille" is rough and artificial. There is an evident effort at being natural, which is full of affectation. Her voice is forced in all its intonations; the head voice she assumes, instead of being touching, suggests the grotesque. In the two first acts she was rough and coarse, whereas "Camille" was the very embodiment of refinement, grace, and elegance in outward manner. It was only the mind that was gross and degraded. Miss Hosmer has not comprehended this. But to particularize is a painful task. Withrant instead of passion, without the magnetism of pathos, with a voice deep and sonorous tortured into exaggerations of all sorts. What can be the result but a wearying and painful representation? Her gestures are too forcible and too frequent. She has a fine person, but lacks style and taste. In fact, it is a painful task to criticize groping about in search of or o good point to command. This, however, we will say From the manner she has now assumed, we should imagine that she would play tragedy or me o-drama better than anything else. Indeed, the fourth act of this play suggested rather "Lucretia Borgia" t an "Camille." We await Miss Hosmer, therefore, in these deeply tragic roles. We should scarcely think that "Camil e" would find it comfortable to sleep with "rats" and a hecatomb of curls. Miss Hosmer's dres es though handsome are very badly made, and in a most antique fashion. Her figure is fine, though on rather too large a scale. She has grown stouter, which has not improved her appearance.

This evening she repeats "Camille." Mr Rankin played the two first acts of "Armand" with quiet ease, free from mannerism. At the end of the third act he started off suddenly into exaggeration. The fourth act, too, was a little overdone, though he was full of fire and impulse—but passion is deep, not loud. Altogether, however, taken as a whole, this performance of Mr. Rankin's was satisfactory. The part of "De Varville" has been reduced so as to leave but an opportunity to Mr. James of looking the part exceedingly well. The ball-room scene was, however, well given. Mrs Thayer (her part much curtailed) was good as "Prudence" according to the received version, which is absurd. The piece was not put on the stage with any of the care and elegance for which this theatre is renowned.

NEW CHESNUT STREET.—*Arrah-na-Pogue*, played last night for the first time this season, will be repeated this evening. *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be given at a Matinee to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, for the only time during the day. Mr. Glenney, Miss Orton, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Mordaunt will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke opened to an overflowing house. This evening he appears as "Wadcilovo," one of his most popular parts.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—*The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with its magnificence and its fifty horses, attracts great and enthusiastic audiences. The great Shakespearian Clown, Mr. Wallett, will appear on Monday next.

HELLER.—The wonderfully successful engagement of Robert Heller is now drawing to a close. There remain but five nights more on which our citizens can see his necromantic performances. Every night the size of his audience has increased, until now, after a stay of over three weeks, he is more popular and more admired than when his appearance was a novelty. All of our magic-loving amusement seekers should not fail to attend and see if they can solve the hidden mystery of the insoluble Sphynx.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.—The present week is the last of the exhibition of the curiosities at the Museum on Market street, below Ninth. The beautiful Circassian slave girl, the dwarf lady, and the giantess can only be seen during the next four days. The attendance has been very large during the past two weeks, and the exhibition entirely satisfactory.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MEDFORD BANK.—One night last week some daring burglars succeeded in forcing an entrance into the Burlington County National Bank of Medford. They effected an entrance through a side window, and at once commenced operations on the vault, which finally yielded to perseverance. Here they succeeded in opening an old safe, only to meet with disappointment; for it contained nothing of value, save some books and papers, worth nothing to a burglar. They then turned their attention to a new safe, but that so firmly resisted their efforts that they gave up the job in despair. An empty powder-flask was found, showing that they were forced to retreat for the want of ammunition. So indignant were they that about fifty dollars in pennies, lying in the vault, was deemed beneath their notice, since all their bright visions of piles of gold and greenbacks were spoiled by the invulnerability of the safe. From the tracks in the snow, three persons participated in the attempt, and they were traced to Sharp's Corner, about a mile from Medford, where they left a team hitched under a shed at the blacksmith shop. A warm reception will be given to those who make the next a tempt.

NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS.—The Board of Freeholders, of Cape May county, some time since ordered the construction of new county buildings, sufficiently capacious and convenient to meet the increase of county business. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolution of the Board, who visited other counties for the purpose of inspecting similar structures. They finally decided upon a plan submitted by Mr. Philippi, a builder, who has just completed what is really an ornament to the town and county. The offices to be used by the Clerk, Surrogate, etc., are said to be superior to none in the State. The progress of South Jersey, which has received a new impetus from railroad enterprise, will soon obliterate the landmarks of the past, and totally abolish the "do as-daddy-did" policy.

CAGED.—A motley group of culprits, sentenced by Judge Vandyke on Saturday, were taken up to Trenton on the 2 o'clock train yesterday. They numbered eight in all, and were convicted of various grades of crime, to serve in the penitentiary from one to five years. Some looked as if cast down by the severity of the punishment, while others appeared as careless and unconcerned as if they were embarking on a pleasure trip. "Jersey law," in this locality, is always *certain* to clinch an offender, and we are surprised that, in the face of so many warnings, malicious or dishonest persons should select our State as a field of operations.

DEATH FROM KEROSENE.—Another fatal accident, from the use of kerosine, recently occurred at Estellville, Atlantic county. A little girl named Brown, about ten years of age, while filling a kerosene lamp, was dreadfully burned by the accidental ignition of the fluid. Her life was despaired of at the time; and ere this, death may have ended her sufferings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items, see Third Page.*]

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

Adjournment of the Courts—Tribute to his Memory.

The Hon. Oswald Thompson, President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, departed this life at one o'clock this morning, at his late residence, Germantown. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of paralysis, to which he had been subject for some time past. Elsewhere we have alluded in fitting terms to the life, character, and eminent public services of the deceased.

DISORDERLY DEN.—George Brotherton, the alleged proprietor of the restaurant at the northwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of keeping a disorderly place, the resort of thieves and other depraved characters. The warrant for Brotherton's arrest was sworn out by Officer Cobert, who is on that beat, and is well acquainted with the place, which has long become an eye-sore to the public. The defendant was held in $800 bail for his appearance at Court.

CAMILLE; OR, THE CAMELIA LADY.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have this day published a new, handsome, and very complete edition of Dumas' great work—the romance of *La Dame aux Camelias*, from which the great drama has been prepared. This new edition will be hailed with pleasure, and will be bought up as rapidly as all previous editions issued by this most enterprising publishing house.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCLE F. B.—At the stated meeting of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, held last night, John Hasson, Esq., was elected Centre by a vote of 33 to 29 for Michael Carville. Michael McDermott was elected Secretary, and P. J. Gilligan, Treasurer. This circle is one of the most flourishing in our city.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A man by the name of Henry Raney was held in the sum of $2000 bail by Alderman Patchell to answer the charge of breaking the windows in the hot-house of Mr. Andrew Dryburgh, Nineteenth and Race streets, on Sunday morning, about a quarter to two o'clock, with the design of freezing the plants. The requisite bail was obtained.

BURSTING OF A GRINDSTONE.—A large grindstone at Bringhurst's saw factory, in American street, above Jefferson street, burst yesterday afternoon, and did considerable damage to the machinery and the portion of the building where it was located. A workman had been using the stone, and had just left at the time of the accident.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—Joseph Hampton, black, was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets last night, with a barrel of flour in his possession, supposed to have been stolen. He had the flour in a small push cart. Joseph was locked up in the Union Street Station House, where the flour awaits an owner.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A colored fellow giving the name of Benjamin Benson was caught about 9 o'clock last night, while coming down stairs at the house of Mr. Torris, with a lot of quilts in his possession. He was arrested and committed by Alderman Swift to answer the charge of attempted larceny.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—James McCaw fell overboard at Vine street wharf last night, and was only saved by Officer Donald, of the Harbor Police, who jumped in and rescued the nearly perished man.

INSPECTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.—This morning Mayor McMichael commenced his official inspection of the police force. He intends visiting during the day the First, Second, and Third Police Districts.

MYSTERIOUS.—The body of a new-born child was found this morning on the roof of a back building attached to the Industrial Works, at Twenty-first and Callowhill streets.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The reconstruction of a land
That civil conflicts shatter,
Must by the surest heads be planned,
And is no joking matter.
But those an I.-made coat who buy,
Or other piece of dress,
In vain may reconstruction try,
To make the bungle less;
While Bennett's artists always hit,
For fat or lean, a graceful fit.

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz:—Loop, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension or thread, and does not require alteration in passing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. Partington. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning and go to church and hear a pugnacious minister dispense with the Gospel." There is one thing which we find hard to dispense with, and that is coal. If you want to get a first-rate article, free from slate or dust, and that will burn without forming large cinders, go to W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer in anthracite, at No. 917 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. By doing so you will secure a good article at a moderate price.

MARVIN'S SAFES.—At a recent fire in Charleston, on the 18th of October, one of Marvin & Co.'s Safes was imbedded in the ruins, and was exposed to an intense heat for nearly three days. When the debris was removed all the books and papers were found entirely intact, both from the action of fire and water. The Marvin Safe is rapidly making itself a reputation for reliability in case of conflagration, equal to any now made. As it is important that a fire-proof safe should be as nearly perfect as possible, persons intending to purchase should inspect these articles before buying elsewhere.

WE ADVISE ALL OUR READERS to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Clothing of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, and a gift, worth from 50 cents to $100, bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

REDUCED PRICES.—For superior photographs, at moderate charges, the place to find them is B. F. Reinier's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Go early and obtain a pleasing picture.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No. 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys', girls', infants', and Misses' Clothing, in endless variety, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

DOANE—FERRY.—On January 1st, by the Rev. Father Sheridan, Mr. WILLIAM PAUL DOANE to Miss SUSANNAH CECILIA FERRY, both of this city.

McKINNEY—KELCH.—By the Rev. George Van Deusen, Mr. JOSEPH McKINNEY to Miss ROSANNA R. KELCH, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ADDICKS.—On the morning of the 21st instant, FANNIE, wife of Charles H. Addicks, and youngest daughter of John Y. Patrick, Esq.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1611 Filbert street, on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. 23

COOPER.—On Saturday evening, the 20th instant, MARY ELLA, only child of James B. and Annie M. Cooper, aged 5 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 474 N. Eighth street, on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock.

LOUDENBACK.—On the 20th instant, MATHIAS LOUDENBACK, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hancock Lodge, No. 43, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 South street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Cemetery.

POYNTER.—On the 20th of January, 1866, MANLOVE H. POYNTER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Justice Lodge, No. 185, I. O. of O. F., Franklin Division, No. 5, S. of T., and Asbury Benedical Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1210 Moyamensing avenue, below Federal street, on Wednesday afternoon next, January 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Burial Ground of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Catharine street, above Sixth.

SHANKLAND.—On the 22d instant, Captain WILLIAM SHANKLAND, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Captains, Society, and Captains in port, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, B. S. Brown, No. 1003 Third street, on Friday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, To proceed to Trinity Episcopal Church.

LADIES' BLONDIN SKATES (WITH ANKLE Supporters), Push-ins, self-fastening (without straps), beautiful clipper, and other styles of Skates. Boys' and Gents' Skates, skate straps, and skaters' implements. Skates sharpened as be
No. 635 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth. TRUMAN & SHAW.

BRANDS, WITH MOVABLE OR PERMAnent letters, for marking Toys and Steel Letters, or Figure Punches, for stamping on metal, etc., furnished at the Hardware Store of
No. 635 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth. TRUMAN & SHAW.

PATENT WASHER CUTTERS, WITH DOUble Knives, for use by machinists, engineers, wheelwrights, etc., for sale at
No. 635 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth. TRUMAN & SHAW'S

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR
LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT
on the part of our
LADY PATRONS
a desire to procure an article
OF TOILET
in which they
COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,
and which would supercede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to
THE INJURY
OF
THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM
an article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.
WARRANTED TO BE SO.
In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,
AND
REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,
THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,
who, after giving our preparation,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ENAMEL OF AMERICA,
A FAIR TRIAL,
THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE
THE APPEARANCE OF
THE SKIN.
It will really remove
FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,
and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a
BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.
It will conceal the marks of
SMALLPOX,
AND IT WILL
INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
ALL
ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN,
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS
AND
FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
making the skin as white and smooth as
IVORY.
LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS,
or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to
CALL AND TRY IT,
and satisfy yourself before you
PURCHASE IT.
A Bottle
ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,
FOR LADIES TO USE,
WITHOUT CHARGE,
AT
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S
BEAUTIFUL STORE,
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.
Single Bottle $1 00
Six Bottles 5 00
FOR SALE BY
DYOTT & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
GLENN & CO.,
HUNT & CO.,
HARRISON & ARMSTRONG,
Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.
are the sole Agents for the
VERY DELIGHTFUL
FRENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.
FOR SALE ONLY AT [123 1m 8s
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

THEO. H. A'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tr

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

CAMILLE;
OR,
THE CAMELIA-LADY.

CAMILLE: OR THE CAMELIA-LADY. ("LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.") The only true, complete, and original translation, from which have been adapted for the stage the Drama of "CAMILLE," in which character Miss Jean Hosmer is now appearing at the Arch Street Theatre. Translated literally from the French of Alexandre Dumas, the younger. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $2; or in paper cover, for $1 50.

Read the following notice from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin."

"DUMAS THE YOUNGER'S 'CAMILLE, OR THE CAMELIA-LADY.'—The most remarkable, original, and successful story of this generation is that of "La Dame aux Camelias" by Alexandre Dumas, the younger. First written as a novel, and then altered to a play, it had an enormous success at Paris, translated into every European language, it has made the tour of Europe and America with equal success. In our theatres as "Camille," it has made thousands laugh and weep by turns, and in all the opera-houses of the world it has charmed other thousands as "La Traviata." It is founded on the actual history of Marguerite Gautier, a fallen woman of Paris of great celebrity. Many translations of the original novel have appeared; but none are so faithful and good as that just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city. No one can deny that the story is a great one, and the present handsome and correct edition will make a large demand for the work. It is a work for the "Million," and should be read by all.

For sale at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
It No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING
BY
MOONLIGHT,
ON THE
PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

Take Market street cars to Thirty-first street, then plank walk to Park. Open until 10 o'clock. Full Band of Music afternoon and evening.

The rapidity of access and safety of route makes this Park very desirable, particularly for Night Skating. 1[2

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

The Ice of the Central Park was successfully Flooded Saturday Evening. [It

GOOD SKATING
ALL DAY AND EVENING.

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.

By the use of the Ice Plane all day to-day, will have good Skating.

MUSIC AND COLORED LIGHTS THIS EVENING.

Take RIDGE AVENUE and SEVENTEENTH and NINETEENTH STREETS CARS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

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ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE SALOON. Corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE ORIGINAL PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS. VOCALISES, HARPIST, VIOLINIST, AND PIANIST. 240 SILVER BELLS. A BEAUTIFUL CHIME OF SILVER STAFF BELLS. The Piano (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Seats may be secured three days in advance at the Music Store of Charles W. A. Trumpler. Ticket Office open from 8 till 4. Admission 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½. Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents. Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3. 123 5t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

TEN CENTS ONLY For CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.

If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.

Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.

Great inducements offered to agents.

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Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
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CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO., Patentees,
122 1m No. 243 RACE Street, Philad'a,

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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During the erection of the new Bank building,
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GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
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IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS
Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,
AT
ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,
WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT
THE GOODS
Rescued from the Late Conflagration,
AND OF PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.
THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
122 6tp ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee.

By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
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First-class Hotels,
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Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE. The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME. ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.

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BARGAINS!!! BARGAINS!!!
IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,
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LINFORD LUKENS,
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Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, Cashmere Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Muffers, Etc. Etc., which are offered at the usual low rates.
Now's the time to secure Bargains. 1 23 8t

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FRESH IMPORTED,
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

ASIA.

Approaching Renewal of our Commercial Treaty with Siam—Enterprise and Resources of the Country—Splendid Field for American Commerce and Manufactures—Trouble and Famine Anticipated in India—Important from Japan—The Treaty Ports Thrown Open to Trade—The British Pushing their Way Still Further into China—Projected English Railways Near Canton and Pekin, Etc.

SIAM.

SIAMESE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

BANGKOK, Siam, November 13, 1865.—The time is approaching for the revision of the treaty made in 1856, between the United States and the "magnificent" King of Siam. It is a matter that greatly concerns the merchant, manufacturer, the mechanic and shipowners of the United States, as I shall endeavor to show in this paper. The people of our country have never appreciated this country as one of the great rice producing fields of the world, and a country that is dependent upon foreign nations for its luxuries and necessaries.

Most of these latter can be had from the United States. The United States might have had the monopoly of the supply of the machinery if the management of our interests here had fallen into proper hands. But, unfortunately, from mismanagement we have been ousted by European competition. The fault has been our own. The articles furnished were high, and not of that character to insure continuance of confidence. This country is new, and just beginning to develop its resources.

WHAT IS REFUSED.

But to come back to the treaty revision. The person or persons should be men of known and acknowledged character at home. No people appreciate it more than the Siamese, as was evinced on the reception of the Prussian Embassy, headed by Count Eulenberg. He was received with every distinction, and soon granted the objects of his mission. The importance of this matter should not be overlooked if we wish to compete with other commercial nations.

The persons should be men not only of high standing, but of enlarged and liberal minds, ready to negotiate with liberal spirit, with a full knowledge of the wants of this country and its capacity in productiveness. The United States does not want exclusive privileges, but to have its commercial intercourse put on a liberal and equal footing with others. If that were done many of the present obstacles that fetter enterprise might be removed.

INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

From these statistics it will be seen that the exports have increased in a wonderful ratio. Rice sold here at the time the treaty was made at sixty cents per picul, and increased in price till it reached say, on the average, one dollar and eighty cents. In the year 1865, for six months the exportation of rice was prohibited by the Government on account of the failure of the crop. The blessing of throwing open the country to foreign trade is obvious to every one. The people have more money, and, of course, are able to purchase foreign luxuries and necessaries.

These facts are exhibited in their dwellings and their dress. New articles of trade have been opened up. Salt was formerly, like everything else, prohibited, except at the pleasure of the King. In 1864 the export reached 170,048 piculs, mostly for the Java market. Cotton has increased—mostly owing to the Rebellion in the United States—from a few hundred piculs to 30,000 piculs. Fish are now exported to a very considerable amount; last year it reached 200,000 piculs. They go to Java and China. This trade has sprung up within the last five years. The fish somewhat resemble herrings.

SIAMESE IMPORTS.

Imports into Siam during the year 1864..	$5,604,947
Imports into Siam during the year 1859....	2,819,925
Increase.....	$2,785,022

The above facts will be attractive to the shipowners and merchants. In 1865 steam was first introduced by the King building a small steamer named the *Royal Seal*, fifteen horse power. The Siamese have now thirty-one steamers. The *Royal Sovereign*, yacht, side-wheel, one hundred horse power, two hundred and twelve feet long, forty feet beam, steams fourteen knots. Some of these steamers have American machinery; they also have English and French machinery. There is now in Bangkok three steam rice-mills, one of which is an American mill.

Lately they have erected a costly sugar mill a short distance from Bangkok. I believe if these facts are presented to the people of the United States the subject will at once engage their attention. Few of the goods are imported from the manufacturer, but from Hong Kong and Singapore.

The whole customs for imports are farmed out for $96,000 per annum; and as the rate is three per cent. *ad valorem*, the whole amount on imports is only about $16,000. This tax is too little, and ought to be raised, so as to enable the Government to relieve the goods themselves from internal duties in other shapes. Rice pays an export duty of $2·40 on twenty piculs.

INDIA.

Commotion in Affghan and Along the Punjaub Frontier Anticipated—Famine in Bengal—The Overland Telegraph to India, Etc.

Details of Bombay news to the 13th of December say that many reports were current of commotion in the Affghan States and along the Punjaub frontier. There was no apprehension, however, of any disturbance.

Some doubts were felt respecting the stability of the Bootah treaty of peace.

There were fears of a famine in Bengal.

A convention between England and Turkey, relative to the overland telegraph to India had been signed at Constantinople, and sent to England for ratification.

CHINA.

THE ENGLISH STRIVING AFTER A RAILWAY FROM CANTON TO FATSHAN—DRAWING A CORDON ROUND PEKIN.

From the Singapore Straits Times, November 22.

From the North of China we have nothing to record of the slightest importance. From Pekin there is absolutely no news. Sir Rutherford Alcock is on his way to Taku in her Majesty's steamship *Barroso*, and will, we doubt not, push on at once for the capital, we hope unopposed. No signs of any intention on the part of the Chinese Government to keep him at a distance from the seat of government have as yet been manifested.

On his way through Hong-Kong and Shanghae his Excellency's attention was called to some very important questions, which will no doubt afford him an opportunity of immediately on his arrival of trying the temper of the Imperial Cabinet. During two days of his sojourn in this city a deputation from the Local Committee of the China Railroad Company waited on him to lay before his Excellency a statement of what they had already done towards the attainment of the immediate object in view, the obtaining of the sanction of the Chinese authorities for the construction of a line of railway from Canton to Fatshau, and of the necessary powers as to purchase of land, etc. Repulsed in these attempts to influence the Viceroy of the Kwang Tung and Kwangsi provinces in their favor, and, instructed by Mr. Robertson that nothing could be done without the immediate authority of the Emperor, they placed themselves in his Excellency's hands, and besought him, in the interest of commerce and of civilization, to lend them the aid of his undoubted influence, personal and official, with the Cabinet of Pekin. Sir Rutherford promised, but held out very slender hopes of any early success. He deprecated the selection that had been made of an experimental line, and suggested one somewhat nearer to the capital.

JAPAN.

The Attempted Forcible Opening of the Treaty Ports.

From the Straits Times, November 22.

The news from Japan is summarized in the paragraph given below from the *North China Herald and Market Report:*—

YOKOHAMA.—Private advices inform us that on the 1st instant the following vessels started for the Inland Sea, for the purpose, it is said, of opening Hioga and Osaca to foreign trade:—H. B. M. steamships *Princess Royal, Pelagus, Leonard;* H. I. M. steamships *Guerriere, Dupleix,* and *Kienchang* (gunboat); H. N. M. steamship *Zeaman.* The British, French, and Netherlands Ministers accompanied the expedition. From our files, by the same opportunity, we learn that the second murderer of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird was arrested in Jeddo, and confessed his crime.

The name of the culprit was Mamiya Hajimet. He was executed on the 3d ultimo. On the 26th H. M. steamship *Perseus* arrived from Shanghae via Nagasaki. On the 26th a French gentleman, about to go on board the *Dupleix*, was assaulted by a number of Japanese officials and severely bruised. Strange to say, no swords were drawn, and the injuries sustained were merely the effect of blows of the fist. The matter is under investigation; but no sufficient cause has been assigned to justify the assault.

Until we know something more definite with reference to the movements and intentions of the foreign ministers in Japan, we can say nothing. If, as suggested in the extract above given, their object is to obtain the consent of the Mikado to the treaties entered into by the Western Powers with the Tycoon, we wish them every success. Nothing that they could possibly do would more surely consolidate our position in Japan. With the Mikado's ratification to the treaties the opposition of the Daimios must cease, and the doubts and fears of many of our own statesmen as to the entire legality of our claims against the Japanese must be at an end forever.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION—THE TREATY PORTS THROWN OPEN.

The Mikado of Japan has given formal sanction to the ratification of the treaty for opening the ports of Osaca and Hiogo, and they are to be opened on the 1st of January upon the terms of the existing tariff with the other open ports.

An Interesting Document.

JOHN M. BOTTS' "REASONS."

The Richmond *Republic* says:—"The document below, in the hand-writing of John M. Botts, was sent us some time since by a gentleman in the country, to whom Mr. Botts had given it:—

"*Reasons, as they passed through my mind on the night of the 27th April, 1862, as I lay after eight weeks, solitary confinement in a negro jail, as the causes of my confinement:*—

"1. Because I would not aid in breaking up the Union formed by Washington and his compeers, which, from infancy, I had been taught to venerate and adore as the only sheet anchor of national greatness, prosperity, and freedom.

"2. Because I would not aid in the destruction of the best Government the world has ever looked upon.

"3. Because I would not aid in bring civil war, desolation, and famine upon my own section of the country.

"4. Because I would not aid in the dismemberment, impoverishment, and ruin of my native State, and desolation of the whole South.

"5. Because I would not aid in the slaughter of the hundreds of thousands that have been and will be sacrificed.

"6. Because I would not aid in breaking up the social ties, and life-long personal and family intimacies that for generations have existed.

"7. Because I would not aid in making widows and orphans unnumbered and untold.

"8. Because I would not aid in turning the instincts of humanity into that of wolves and other brutes.

"9. Because I would not practise a low deception and an unworthy trick, as thousands have done, from motives of selfishness, ambition, or fear.

"10. Because I would not adopt for myself, or recommend for others, a policy by which the fruits of a country's labor must be thrown away.

"11. Because I had the firmness to adhere with fidelity to the principles I had cherished and labored for thirty years to establish, and which my State had just adopted at the polls: but which she renounced and repudiated at the dictation of a daring and corrupt Democracy.

"12 Because I preferred living under a permanent and enduring Government to one that was constructed on the principles of a bombshell, containing the elements of destruction within itself, that sooner or later must explode and leave a wreck behind.

"13. Because I preferred a Government that would protect its citizens and their property to one that would oppress and rob them.

"14. Because I preferred national civil liberty, under a constitutional form of government, to a hateful military despotism.

"15. Because I would not sacrifice the best interests of the people to perpetuate the power of Democracy under a Southern Confederacy, when they had lost it under the National Government.

"16. Because I cared more for the interests and freedom of the people than I did for their caresses, and tried to take better care of them than they did themselves.

"17. Because I would not become a Rebel and a traitor to my country, when it had done no harm to me or my State.

"18. Because I was honest, in earnest, and patriotic when I voted for 'the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws,' and will not now stultify myself by repudiating all.

"19. and lastly. Because I was not born either a fool or a knave."

Letter from Mrs. Cobden.

The Boston *Advertiser* says:—"We printed some time ago a letter from Charles Sumner to Mrs. Cobden, conveying the resolutions of respect to the memory of her husband, adopted by the last Massachusetts State Convention. The following is Mrs. Cobden's reply:—

"DUNFORD, Midhurst, December 27, 1865.—My dear Mr. Sumner:—On behalf of myself and my children, I beg most kindly to thank you, and the members of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, for the resolutions passed by them, of sympathy with us in our terrible bereavement.

"These resolutions are rendered more valuable by the letter from yourself which accompanies them.

"The expressions of sympathy and condolence which have reached me from public bodies and private individuals, in your and other countries, have been deeply grateful to my stricken heart, for they assure me of the widespread appreciation of the efforts of my beloved husband to promote the cause of international prosperity and peace.

"From America they are especially grateful, for his sympathy with the cause of liberty to the slave was undoubted and intense. And it was on his way to Parliament to speak on the Canadian question in its relations to the American Union that he contracted the illness which ended his dear and noble life.

"Pray accept the kindest remembrances of myself and children, and believe me to remain, my dear Mr. Sumner, yours very sincerely,

"C. A. COBDEN."

The Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

The Boston papers publish elaborate statistics of the operations of the cotton mills of Massachusetts for the year ending May 31, 1865. The principal figures are as follows:—

Number of mills.....	214
Number of spindles.....	1,913,756
Pounds of cotton consumed.....	46,636,250
Gross value of stock.....	$49,683,919
Yards of cotton manufactured..	167,665,334
Gross value of do.....	$46,554,041
Capital invested.....	$14,023,000
Males employed.....	8,892
Females employed.....	14,786

—According to an official return at Naples, the cholera in that city has carried off about three thousand persons in all.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, 71....	$325,000 00
129,000	" 6 " '81....	148,190 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes.....	194,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	53,250
125,500	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan.....	132,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
18,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	13,837 50
7,156	149 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call.....	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property.....	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value.....	$996,500 00
	Real Estate.....	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made.	121,613 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value.....	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks..... $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer..... 678 48	
		56,635 37
		$1,293,560 18

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No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.

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THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

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OFFICE
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 1y

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297 04.

CAPITAL.....	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....	997,860
PREMIUMS.....	1,103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745.	Income for 1865, $301,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.	

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER BEVESTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CHARLES H. HAMRICK.—We, the undersigned have formed a limited or special partnership under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania relating thereto, upon the following terms and conditions:—
First. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name of CHARLES H. HAMRICK.
Second. The general nature of the business to be carried on is that of importing, buying and selling by wholesale, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, and the place of business to be within the city of Philadelphia.
Third. The general partner is CHARLES H. HAMRICK, residing at No. 1231 N. SEVENTH Street, city of Philadelphia.
Fourth. The special partner is HART A. LEAVITT, residing on West Walnut lane, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia, who has actually contributed and put into the common stock of said partnership twenty thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, appraised at said value by an appraiser duly appointed and qualified for that purpose by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, according to law.
Fifth. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867).
CHAS. H. HAMRICK, General Partner.
H. A. LEAVITT, Special Partner.
2te6t

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

TEAS, &c.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Navy Messes put up with care.
No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.
THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.
15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

PRESIDENT.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN.

TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.

SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.

DIRECTORS.
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER
HORACE P. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.
All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.
This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.
AVERAGE ASSAY, $423 43 PER TON.
This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing
Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.
There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. [2 20 suw12t
Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 42 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS ORNAMENTS,
No. 623 *COMMERCE STREET (Third Story).*
ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 12 1uthsly

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-houses Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, wood-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.....	$100,000
" " 2.....	200,000
" " 3.....	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and sureties of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
With greatly enlarged facilities for the
PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
And the transaction of a general Banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO
Philadelphia, January 1 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKER

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The Glasgow *Herald* announces the death of Bishop Murdoch, the head of the Roman Catholics of Glasgow.

—The Duke de Morny's stables and breeding meadows at Virofiay, near Versailles, have been sold for £135,000.

—According to the latest accounts from Cronstadt, that port is surrounded with ice. Communications with Oranienbaum are carried on by means of sledges.

—*La Scossa Electrica*, a comic Italian paper, publishes a caricature of all the Italian ministers on their knees begging Patti to give a performance for the benefit of Italian finance.

—There is a rumor that the duty of military service will be rendered universal in Russia, and reduced to seven, and in some cases to three years.

—The accession of Leopold II to the throne of Belgium has been celebrated by the remission of sentences upon all persons undergoing short terms of imprisonment.

—The Bishop of London, it is said, will soon bring to the notice of Parliament the present working of the Rubric respecting the dress of ministers and the ornaments of the Church.

—Of a quarter of a million of pounds subscribed among the three million inhabitants of London in support of the Bishop of London's Fund, exactly one-half is given by ninety persons.

—An effort is making in London to obtain an act of Parliament with the view of assimilating the English law to that of France for the protection of the copyright in prints and engravings.

—St. Martin's workhouse and Archbishop Tenison's library and schools have been purchased for the enlargement of the National Gallery in London, at a cost of £86,000.

—It is said that the forthcoming report of the French Minister of Finance will show a surplus on the ordinary budget of 30,000,000 francs, applicable to the extraordinary budget of public works, and that the *amortissement* fund will once more be active.

—Two deaths from hydrophobia were registered in London in the last week of December. Another death registered was that of a young lady, daughter of a clergyman, who died of "broken heart from acute mental distress" resulting from the loss of her sister.

—The Tycoon of Japan has lately sent some valuable presents to the King of Prussia, as an acknowledgment of the kindness which his embassy received in Prussia three years ago. They consist of rich velvets and silks, porcelain, cabinets, furniture and arms. Among the latter are five swords.

—A Madrid letter in the Paris *Temps* states that M. Monturiol, a Spaniard, has solved the problem of submarine steam navigation, by the invention of a vessel which can remain for hours at a considerable depth, can discharge cannon from below, and even act as a ram for piercing the hulls of iron-clad ships.

—In two things, says a Vienna correspondent, the Hungarians have greatly improved during the last few years. Formerly they were in the habit of using language which almost made one's hair stand on end, but now an oath rarely passes their lips. They are less supercilious and overweening than they used to be, and no longer affect to despise other nations.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the bread-and-butter controversy at Christ Church, Oxford, has resulted in an entire change of system, and the various officers of the college will for the future be put on salaries. The office of manciple has, it is stated, merged into the department of the cook, and a fresh place has been created in the form of a bursar's clerkship.

—At a place called Ponte de l'Archetto, not far from Milan, a young woman engaged to be married was recently seized in the fields near home by two men, who cut off her luxuriant hair with a pair of shears, after which they departed, saying, "Now go and marry the man you have chosen." The act is supposed to have been inspired by jealousy.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following from Rome:—"It is the custom at Rome for the cardinals to write every year to the Catholic emperors and kings, to offer the compliments and congratulations suggested by the return of Christmas and the opening of a new year. The Pope has forbidden the members of the Sacred College to pay this mark of respect to the Emperor of Mexico."

—The enthusiasm of the people of Sweden, says the *Nord*, in relation to the adoption of the projects of reform, manifests itself in daily ovations towards the King. Some days ago, when he was leaving the theatre, the crowd wished to detach the horses and draw the royal carriage themselves. The King refused, and exclaimed:—"So long as I am King my people shall wear no bridles."

—M. Provost, a veteran actor of the Theatre Francais, died recently of a pleurisy, after an illness of only three days, at the age of sixty-eight. He was the beau ideal of the "heavy father" in legitimate comedy, and played marquises of the *ancien regime* with great dignity and correctness. Like most actors of the Francais, he gave lessons in declamation, and very many of the rising members of the profession (ladies principally) were his pupils.

—Madame de Paiva has nearly completed a magnificent mansion which she is building in the Champs Elysees. M Baudry, a painter in the front rank of his profession, whose luscious Venus Astarte three years ago was a rival, at least *ex equo*, of that of M. Cabanel, of the same year, is painting the ceiling of the principal drawing-room. The dining-room, too often in French houses destitute of ornament, is adorned with pictures by Gerome, Delaunay, Comte, and Boulanger.

—The London *Times* concludes an elaborate review of a biography of the late President Lincoln, published in London, as follows:—"Every one must believe in the Divine and not the human government of the world who sees how the Northern people were carried through that period of tribulation, for the highest estimate of Mr. Lincoln's powers would not justify the opinion that he was either a cloud by day or a pillar of fire by night to the nation over whose struggles and sorrows he presided with such sorrowful sympathy and honest care."

—The Governor-General of Kiew, in Russia, has issued an ordinance forbidding the use of the Polish language by physicians for writing their prescriptions, and by druggists for keeping their books. All tickets, labels, etc., used by the latter are to be in Russian alone, under a penalty of 50 roubles (200f.) for the first offense, 100 roubles for the second, while the third infringement of this regulation will be followed by the closing of the pharmacy. Physicians may employ either the Russian or Latin languages, but for each prescription in Polish they incur a fine of 10 roubles, and dismissal if in the service of the State.

—The Marquis de Larochejaquelin has died at Pecq, near St. Germain, Paris, at the age of sixty. He was the son of that Marie de Victoire de Dounissau, who, while fighting by her husband's side at La Vendee, at the battle of Cholet, held in her arms an infant ten months old, who became the senator and marquis just dead, and who subsequently, after the defeat of Savenay, fled to the woods, where, utterly abandoned and unprotected, she gave birth to twin girls. There is little to be said of the representative of an ancient name who has just departed. His early adhesion to the government of the *coup d'etat* lent but little force to it, but irrevocably disgusted his relations.

—Lord Palmerston's effects were to be sold by auction on the 9th of January, at Cambridge House. The dining-room suite, which is of carved Spanish mahogany, consists of a noble pedestal sideboard, massive telescope dining-tables, etc. The morning-room suite is in white and gold, covered in crimson figured silk, with mahogany book-cases and chairs. In the breakfast-room there is a splendidly executed and very massive bronze pedestal hot-air stove by Vulliamy, made expressly for the late Duke of Cambridge. In the ball-room there are three very beautiful cut-glass chandeliers (one for sixty lights, and two for thirty-five lights each). Besides these there is an immense number of interesting objects in Siena marble, mahoganies of different kinds, maple, etc.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

SMALLPOX.—One hundred and twelve cases of smallpox have just been treated on one plantation in a sub-district of South Carolina.

TOBACCO.—The Glasgow (Mo.) *Advertiser* says tobacco buyers have been very busy in Howard county during the past few weeks, and are buying at from $5 to $15. Mr. Butler, of Glasgow, had purchased upwards of two hundred thousand pounds, at an average of about $9·50 per hundred pounds.

OMNIBUSES ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The different railroad companies at St. Louis have commenced running their huge four-horse omnibuses, loaded with passengers, across the ice-bridge. The event is interesting, as one which does not occur once in many years. There is no doubt that if iron tracks were laid the steam locomotives could cross with equal safety.

LECTURES.—Ex-Governor Wise is this week to deliver a lecture in Richmond for the benefit of the Female Humane Association. Subject—"Female Orphans." Dr. George W. Bagby, of Richmond, delivered a lecture in Lynchburg a few evenings ago. His subject was "Bacon and Greens," and was handled in such a humorous and popular manner, that he has been called upon to repeat it there and in Richmond.

DEATH-BED MARRIAGE.—Last week Mr. Francis H. Goldrick was married on his death-bed to Miss Mary C., daughter of Hon. P. A. Cannon, of Connecticut, at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Goldrick returned recently from the army, and was confined to his bed from disease contracted in the service. Some three hours before death he was united in matrimony to his affianced, at her request.

AN ELEGANT REMEMBRANCER TO MRS. PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—We understand that Mrs. Johnson has received from Sir Morton Peto (whose recent visit to the United States will long be remembered with pleasure by all who had the advantage of meeting him), a most elegant and costly present, in the form of a Christmas box of rare and exquisite device, filled with Parisian bonbons.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A late English paper says:—"It seems probable that the Prussian North Pole expedition, as projected by Dr. Peterman, will really be undertaken next year, as both Count Bismark and General von Roon (the Minister of War) are in favor of it, and have promised the assistance of the State. General von Roon wished that Austria should join it; but the proposal has been declined, probably from financial reasons, and perhaps others as well."

SALE OF KEITT'S ESTATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The estate of L. M. Keitt was recently sold at auction. It consisted only of a few puny cows, a large number of hogs, and some furniture, which brought good prices. This estate escaped General Sherman's men, and the overseer in charge carried all that he could from the home plantation to the smaller one of five hundred acres, where the sale has just taken place. Keitt's widow is not perhaps wealthy, but she will not suffer.

EATING EXTRAORDINARY.—A man named Benjamin Wolfe, of ordinary stature, living near this town, made a wager a few days ago that he could eat the entire liver of a hog, weighing four pounds and a half, in less than an hour. He accomplished the feat with ease in half the appointed time, besides masticating two plates of oysters, and crackers in abundance. Encouraged by his success, we understand he has made another wager to eat three geese in twelve hours. We challenge the hippopotamus to beat that.—*Elkton Democrat.*

PLANTING ON A LARGE SCALE.—The Selma (Alabama) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:—"General McArthur, of Illinois, has leased five plantations in Central Alabama for next year; Major Banks, of Joe Johnston's Staff, has eight; General Chase and William R. Woods, of Ohio, are getting some; so are Colonel Gere, of Iowa, and a number of others. Their plan is to rent at three to five dollars an acre one-third down, and the remainder payable 1st January, 1867. Then they hire at liberal salaries competent overseers for each plantation."

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A despatch from Port Said announces that the steamer *Chevalier Rose*, performing the service between that port and Alexandria, which hitherto could only anchor in the roadstead one thousand five hundred yards from the jetty, has now entered, coming from the sea, into the interior maritime canal, and is anchored at the quay of the town opposite the transport warehouse. The steamer draws at least twelve feet of water, thus proving that the works at the entrance of Port Said are being more rapidly carried out than was expected, since the deepening of the passage ten feet was only announced for the beginning of next year.

FRENCH BRANDY.—The *Cognac*, a French journal, states that the cultivation of vines for brandy distillers, use has decreased in France in a remarkable degree, in consequence of the gradual decline in the price of Cognac brandy and the increase in the value of other produce. In the Grand Champagne of Cognac, land of the first quality has not been worth more than £250 the hectare (2½ acres) for the last ten years, while meadow land has risen to £440. New brandy was worth above £16 the twenty-five gallons in the same district in the years 1856 and 1857. There has been a constant diminution in the price since the year 1858, which may be set down at present at twenty-five per cent.

A QUAINT INDORSEMENT.—Franklin W. Smith, a Boston contractor, was tried by court martial and found guilty of pocketing a thousand or two dollars out of a contract with the Navy Department for supplies. The report of the court martial was sent to President Lincoln for his examination, who returned it with this characteristic endorsement:—

"*Whereas*, Franklin W. Smith had transactions with the United States Navy Department to a million and a quarter of dollars, and had the chance to steal a quarter of a million, and whereas he was charged with stealing only $10,000, and from the final revision of the testimony it is only claimed that he stole $100, I don't believe he stole anything at all.

"*Therefore*, the records of the court-martial, together with the finding and sentence, are disapproved, declared null and void, and the defendant is fully discharged.

"(Signed) A. LINCOLN."

THE MACKEREL FISHERY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The whole number of barrels of Mackerel inspected in Massachusetts last year was 256,796½, against 274,357½ in 1864, showing a decrease of 17,561½, or a decrease of over 50,000 from the returns of 1863. While the number of barrels caught have fallen off, the quality of the catch has improved. Of the 256,796½ barrels returned in the State this year, 153,723½ barrels were No. 1s, against 103,383½ barrels of 1s in 1864. The number of 3s and 4s packed has also increased slightly, say 6053½ No. 3s and 229½ No. 4s, so that the decrease in the catch has been in No. 2s, which have fallen off from 137,746½ barrels in 1864 to 65,562½ in 1865, a decrease of 72,184½ barrels. Of the whole amount there were carried into Gloucester 141,575 barrels; Boston, 36,399; Wellfleet, 17,386; Provincetown, 17,403; Cohasset, 9028; Newburyport, 8344; Harwick, 5893; Rockport, 5746; Bingham, 5701; Chatham, 4131; Dennis, 4009; Nantucket, 894.

A CAUSE FOR REGRET.—The Spanish author Larnagos gives a humorous sketch of the political types of his countrymen, which we find translated in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. One of these types is the Moucbard, a Government spy. The creature of Narvaez and O'Donnell, he is found in every society; but is considered a bore. Occasionally he tells an anecdote which is worth being listened to, like the following:—

"A short time before O'Donnell's departure for the scene of war, the Queen gave a State dinner, when, with a low bow, she said the following words:—'General, my heart is waiting patiently for the news of the victories which thou wilt gain; thou soon, with fresh laurels, wilt return to us. How happy I should feel it I could command the valiant army that with so much impatience is awaiting thy arrival! Oh, how deeply I regret not being a man!' The Queen was overcome with emotion. She was silent, and while all the others were waiting until she could recover and go on with her speech, the deep silence was suddenly broken by a soft, trembling voice, which cried, 'Oh, I also!' It was the King who had spoken."

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we and lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our scientific practice. We are receiving letters almost daily from different parts of the country, soliciting students who have been instructed by us, therefore we can guarantee good positions to all our graduates. We invite the old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may learn how to cure more diseases, and in much less time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, soreness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

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TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 915 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, Ironfounder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No 61 N Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeny, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

1 20smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 2

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

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Steam to

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CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line running through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

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CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday January 20

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CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

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First Cabin.....$90·00 Steerage.....$30·00

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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

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For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4 00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.

For an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11 30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 15 and 11 15 A. M., and 3 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 3 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7 00, 8 15, and 9 30 A. M., and 3 00 and 6 00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 3 30 and 5 40 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 1 00 A. M., and 4 30 and 9 55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8 01, 8 58, and 10 14 A. M., and 12 36, 3 43, 5 01, 5 44 and 10 20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8 25 A. M., Way Mail, 1 40 P. M., Express; 5 25 P. M., Express; 9 25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9 52 A. M., 3 23, and 11 50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12 27, 5 13, and 10 05 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.

Freight trains, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 4 64 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Bazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 20 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 3 20 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 16 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 5 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELIAS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

The CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in the Eastern New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A shipping memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 11 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

The 8 P. M. down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6 and 9 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 2·40, 3·40, 5·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 1·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 2¾, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3½ and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.

" Erie Express Train 11·10 A. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.

" Erie Express Train, 7·30 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·30 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·35 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·35 P. M., arrive at New

PENNSYLVANIA'S HEROIC DEAD.

Where They are Buried in the South—The Condition of the Cemeteries—Report of the Superintendent of Telegraphing and Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, January 16, 1866.—Sir—That the great anxiety to know the condition of the graves and graveyards of those who fell victims to cruel neglect and starvation during the late war, in the prison places of the South, might be satisfied with personal observation and inspection, and that advisory answers as to the feasibility of the removal of bodies from these places might be returned to unfortunate friends and kinsmen for assistance of the State under the Volunteer Relief Associations, I proceeded, by your direction, to Washington on the 18th ult., *en route* to the principal points where these burying grounds are located, in the Military Department of the Atlantic, accessible by railroad.

To the end that time and expense might be saved in the accomplishment of this object, it was thought advisable that Colonel Chamberlin should proceed on a similar mission from Nashville to Andersonville, Ga., and intermediate points—the railroad communication being more perfect and the distance to be travelled less than beyond the most Southern point in the East I should be required to visit. I therefore communicated to Colonel Chamberlin by letter the instructions under which I acted, and desired him to proceed at his earliest convenience in fulfillment of his part of the object.

An informal order from the headquarters of the armies of the United States secured me the courteous attention and assistance of all local military officers in furtherance of my mission.

On the outskirts of Richmond, I found the grounds alloted to the burial of Union soldiers in Oakwood and Hollywood Cemeteries, and the enclosure containing the graves of those who languished and died under the rigors of prison treatment on Belle Isle, surrounded by plain substantial fences. The burials in Hollywood Cemetery are those deceased since the Rebel evacuation of the city. The graves here are of sufficient depth, and well marked with plainly lettered head-boards. At Oakwood and on Belle Isle moulder the bodies of those who died during the dark days when the Confederate flag daunted treason, and when brave and patriotic men, imprisoned in unwholesome prison-houses and on this bleak isle, sickened and died.

Here the furrowed ground alone marks the great mortality that depleted our armies, there being but few marks by which to identify or distinguish particular interments. A catalogue of the names, companies, and regiments of the heroes buried in and around Richmond, compiled and published by the United States Christian Commission, is invaluable for the information it gives the bereaved friends of these.

An inspection of the prison graveyards at Danville, Virginia, discovered to me that some care, although unusual, had been taken in the burial and marking for future identification the graves of those who died here. Plain head-boards exhibit the names, companies, and regiments, painted in legible characters, of those who gave up their lives prior to November, 1864. The graves of those buried subsequent to that date are at regular intervals, and in the order in which they are numbered in the undertaker's register. A complete record of all buried here is given in the publication of the U. S. C. C. before referred to. I am of the opinion that the identification and removal of bodies from this point is practicable. A ravine divides this enclosure, on the opposite sides of which rest in the awful stillness of death Union and Confederate dead.

From Danville I proceeded to Salisbury, North Carolina. Here thousands of the Union armies found their graves, where gaunt death seems to have gorged itself with the lives of our ill-fated soldiery. Secrecy envelopes the numbers of this great mortality, and bier after bier of crowded corpses, under shallow coverings of earth, alone give idea of the frightful ravages of disease and starvation. The dead bodies are laid side by side in trenches about seven feet in width and extending the length of the enclosure; trench following trench fills up almost the entire area of less than two acres. The enclosing fence, the broken surface of the ground, together with the simple inscriptions of death on thirteen board tablets alone warn the visitor that he is on ground replete with the recollections of brutality and suffering, that sicken and appal. The drainage of the hill-side on which this burying ground is situated must soon expose the bones of those buried, unless steps are soon taken for its permanent improvement.

My observations here convince me of the utter impossibility of finding and disinterring particular remains, unless the identification was through some unnatural formation of the body, or some unusual care in its burial.

Learning that railroad communication was interrupted south of this point, and that I could only reach Columbia, S. C., by a very circuitous route, or long travel by stage, I determined to return, believing that I should find other prison places in the same condition as those visited, and that this report would be satisfactory as to the feasibility of the removal of bodies from prison graveyards in the far South. I visited several other points, where soldiers of Union armies have found their last resting places, in the course of my tour through this country.

At Petersburg, City Point, and vicinities, hospital graveyards are neatly and substantially enclosed, and graves, as far as they could be identified, appropriately marked.

Officers of the Quartermaster-General's Department have been engaged in the establishment of Government Cemeteries on many of the historic battle-fields of the late war. Under General Orders Nos. 25 and 58, from this Department, records of those who died in defense of the American Union, interred in the National Cemeteries at Washington, and those slain on the battle-fields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, have been published.

Efforts to the same end are in progress, under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster in the Military Division of Tennessee. I presume similar records will be published of these operations.

I have the honor to call your attention to the report of Colonel Chamberlin, accompanying this. He pronounces as inexpedient efforts for the recovery of bodies from Andersonville, and dissuades all persons from such efforts by reason of the great uncertainty in obtaining particular bodies, and the difficulties in the transmission of these to Pennsylvania. I have held this opinion, based on the report made by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, September 20, 1865, and have uniformly advised those applying to this Department of the extreme doubtfulness of efforts for the recovery of bodies from this place being successful.

That greater facilities might be afforded, I have arranged with the President of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company to transport, on the orders of the State of Pennsylvania, at two cents per circular mile, persons travelling for and in attendance on the corpses of deceased soldiers.

Negotiations are now pending with some of the railroad companies to still further reduce the personal expense of those thus travelling. To subserve economy in the expenditure of the appropriation to this Department, I have endeavored to save expense by requiring one person to bring home more than one body, when applications were made, from the same locality. I know of no other plan so satisfactory as that of granting transportation to the relatives or their agent, when transportation is applied for, in the removal of bodies of deceased soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments. The innumerable places where bodies are buried, and the almost numberless routes and roads to be travelled in reaching these, preclude the possibility of accomplishing this object through established agencies.

While we honor and provide for those who have survived the casualties of war, it is well that we do not forget those who gave up their lives willing sacrifices for the preservation of the American Union, and the perpetuity of its liberal blessings; and whether by bringing home their bodies, or in efforts looking to the permanent improvement of the burying places in which they rest, show our grateful appreciation of the sacred obligations that rest on us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. GREGG,
Chief of Transportation and Tel. Dep't.

His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1870 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds etc. in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1870, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866 at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, sell upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one-quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, and thereto terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and being to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may pay to said by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 328 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 328 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

10 30 fwtF10

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

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Will leave Pier 36 North River, New York, on THURSDAY, January 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

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FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

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JAMES H. WINCHESTER.....Commander

Will leave Pier No 2 North River, New York, on SATURDAY, January 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

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No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.
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WANTS

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-class HOUSE in Arch street, west of Broad, and between Twenty-first street. Possession not required for six months.
Address Box 2600 Post Office. 1 20 6t*

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms, $15 per Session, of five months.
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"Alternate."

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1 6 1mo Nos. 1751 and 1753 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of Six thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the Items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3 6 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one Siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2284 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur Township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Stelner's one siding about 223 feet long.

At Phillipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Phillipsburg, one station lot containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Phillipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House 51 feet by 57 feet.
One Iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter.
And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia

10 30 f 4F10

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FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
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New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, AND MONEY BROKER,

S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1yrp

NOTICE—

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
10 2 mthfm Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
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Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

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WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2 6p

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE AT MILLIKEN'S,

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Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1 12½@1 25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¼ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyles in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 62c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

1 18 thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

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BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
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COAL YARD,
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BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

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COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 328 Seventeenth street or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

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PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
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PAPER HANGINGS
AND [11 14 6mth
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113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2 50 up to 7 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doyles, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz. Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., $1, 125, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 25 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2 25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Bed Quilts, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Half-inish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Lawns and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

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WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
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FIVE BALES of 44 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

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Have just received a large lot of
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WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS.
And a full line of
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Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 2 12 1y

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100 dozen NAPKINS, at 62½c.
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In all their Varieties.

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